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OBSERVATIONS *on the* NAME *and* ORIGIN *of the* PYRAMIDS *of* EGYPT.

MY learned friend, *M. de Sacy*, has directed to me lately a copy of his Diſſertation *upon the Name of the Pyramids**, at a time, when, as he ſays, whatever concerns *Egypt* ſeems to acquire a new intereſt. I peruſed his learned diatribe; but, as I am not of the ſame opinion about the etymology which he gives of that word, I ſhall take the liberty to propoſe another, at a time, when the ſame country, through the Britiſh victorious arms, has obtained for our capital an equal intereſt.

M. de Sacy, previous to his own etymology, has adduced thoſe of ſeveral others. I ſhall here ſhortly produce them again; then, after propoſing the reaſons why I diſſent from his, though very ingenious, derivation, I ſhall propoſe the reaſons for mine. This will be done, I hope, not in an offenſive way, or by abuſing him, but in a polite manner, and obligingly, as it becomes men of letters and of education.

Concerning the word πυραμὶς, *M. de Sacy* obſerves firſt, that it was derived by ſome from πῦρ, *fire*. He quotes to that purpoſe *Ammianus Marcellinus*, where he ſays: *Pyramides ſunt turres ab imo latis-timæ, in ſummitates acutiſſimas deſinentes; quæ figura apud geometras ſic appellatur, quod ad ignis ſpeciem, τῦ πυρὸς, ut nos dicimus, extenuatur in conum*†. But he very well obſerves, that this gives only a reaſon of the firſt ſyllable, which is πῦρ; not of the two others αμις, or, at leaſt, of the ſyllable αμ (ſuppoſing ις to be merely a *Greek* termination). Nevertheleſs, this is the common opinion, ſay the authors of the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, that the word *pyramid* is derived from the Greek *pyr*, or *pur*, fire; and that theſe ſtructures were ſo called from their ſhape, aſcending from a broad baſe, and ending in a point like a flame‡.

But ſince, as it is ſaid, there is no reaſon added by the ancients for the ſyllable *am*, *M. de Sacy* proceeds further, by quoting the *Etymologicon Magnum*, according to which, this word is derived from πυρὸς, wheat, becauſe they will have them to have been the Royal Granaries, conſtructed by the Iſraelitic *Joſeph*. This etymology is adopted by *Voſſius*, for this particular reaſon, becauſe, he ſays, πυραμὶς has the ſame meaſure on the firſt ſyllable as πυρὸς, which is not the caſe in πῦρ and its derivations*. But πυρὸς, wheat, is as diſtant from πυραμὶς as πῦρ, fire; conſequently it is equally inſufficient.

Not finding a convenient etymology in the *Greek* language, from which we received this word firſt, and *Egypt* being the country where the pyramids ſtood, it is very natural to paſs to the *Egyptian* one. Now, in this language, *piromi* ſignifies a man, and, if we believe *Herodotus*, it ſignified anciently a diſtinguiſhed man, a very good man (καλὸς κἀγαθὸς). From thence, *Kircher*, and ſeveral others, quoted by *De Sacy*, derived then alſo the name *pyramis*. But *M. de Sacy* rejects this etymology, becauſe, he ſays, *piromi* ſignifies in the *Coptic*, the daughter of the ancient Egyptian language, only a man, neither a good nor a bad one, and conſequently there is no reaſon for believing that the *pyramids* were thus called, as if they were monuments or works of *great men*.

Although I myſelf am not of opinion, that *pyramis* was derived from *piromi*, yet I beg *M. de Sacy*'s leave to obſerve, that this ſeems to me not to be a reaſon founded enough for rejecting it. For I could adduce a number of words from ancient languages, which have thus deviated from their primitive ſignification, and bear now-a-days quite a different one. *Caſa*, for inſtance, ſignified in the *Latin* language only a common houſe, and even a wretched one†; but to-day, in *Italian*, it may ſignify any houſe, even the moſt elegant and ſplendid. One may ſay, in the modern Italian, *una caſa magnifica*; or, ſpeaking of a family, *una illuſtre caſa*, epithets which could never have been added to the Latin word *caſa*. On the contrary, *Karl* ſignified, in the times of *Charles the Great*, when the German language began to be written, a ſtrong, a valorous man. It is therefore that the illuſtrious ſon of *Pepin* was

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* *Sylveſtre de Sacy, Obſervations ſur le Nom des Pyramdes.*

† Ammian. Marcellin. lib. 22. cap 15.

‡ Hiſtory of Egypt, book 1. chap. 3. in Univ. Hiſt. Vol. 1.

* De Sacy, page 7.

† Geſſner, Theſaur. Ling. Latin.

called *Karl*, *Karolus*, or *Charles**. But now a-days, if the Germans chooſe to ſpeak of a perſon of mean extraction, or of vulgar manners and behaviour, they call him *Karl*, or, after the modern dialect, *Kerl*. *M. Witte*, a learned of that country, has therefore very lately adopted again the etymology of *piromi*, for the pyramids, ſince *Herodotus*, an eye-witneſs, atteſts that the Egyptian prieſts called to him the *Coloſſus'* (τους κολοσσους) which repreſented their ancient ſovereigns, *Piromi*†. And thus the pillars, which were placed on the borders of the roads, were called *Hermæ*, from *Mercury*, who preſided over the roads; although the ſtones themſelves were not *Mercuries*. But ſince Πιρομις is written with an *iotta*, inſtead of an *ipſilon*; and, as there is perhaps a better etymology to produce than *piromi*, we ſhall paſs to other derivations.

Wilkins, in his Diſſertation on the *Coptic Language*, thought that Πυραμις ought to be derived from the *Coptic* word ΠΟΥΡΟ, a king, and ΜΙΣΙ, a generation, as a building deſignated only for perſons of a royal deſcendance; and *Iablonſky*, in his *Pantheon Egyptium*, derives it, with *la Croze*, from *Pire* or *Pira*, the ſun, in *Coptic*, and *mue*, ſplendour; ſuppoſing that the *obeliſks* anciently were called *pyramids*.

But *M. de Sacy* is diſpleaſed with both etymologies; the one for being too forced, as he ſays, and the other ill-founded; and thus he is likewiſe diſpleaſed with the etymology of *Mr. Adler*, who derives it from *pi*, the Egyptian article, and *rama*, height; becauſe *rama* is not *Egyptian*. Finding therefore no convenient derivation in the *Egyptian* or *Coptic* language, he paſſes over to the *Arabic*.

It is well known that the *Arabic* language is at preſent as dominant in Egypt, as once the Egyptian. Now, in *Arabic*, a pyramid is called *Haram*‡; and this word muſt be written with a *he*, in order to diſtinguiſh it from another very uſual, which is written with *ha*—*Haram* is derivated from a root, which ſignifies to be very ancient or decrepit—it conſequently ought to ſignify a very ancient monument; and both *Herbelot* and *Michaelis*, quoted by *M. de Sacy*, were of the ſame opinion.

But here, *M. de Sacy* enters, and declares, that the word Πυραμις ought to be derived from *haram* indeed, but not written with a *he*, but with a *ha*, after which root, which ſignifies *to be ſacred*, it ought to ſignify a ſacred building or monument. *M. de Sacy* then ſuppoſes, 1. That the modern Arabian *he* ought to be changed into *ha*. 2. That the ancient Egyptians made uſe of the ſame expreſſion. 3. That the Egyptian article *pi* ought to be prefixed. 4. That the *h* ought quite to be ſuppreſſed for pronouncing *piram*, inſtead of *pihram* or *piharam*. 5. That the *ipſilon* of Πυραμις was only introduced by the Greeks, and that originally it was not ſo*.

But, with all the deference which I have for *M. de Sacy*'s eminent learning and character, I beg leave to obſerve, that it muſt be firſt better proved that the ancient Egyptians uſed ſuch a word. For *Hermes*, which he adduces, is not a proof that this word was derived from *haram*; and, if it were, it would not follow that the pyramids were likewiſe called from *haram*. If we cannot find an original name for *pyramis* in the Egyptian language, we muſt ſearch for it ſomewhere elſe. If the *Arabians*, their neighbours, had pyramids, we might derive this name from *Arabia*. But no ſuch monument ever is mentioned by any hiſtorian. Let us then ſee whether there is not another neighbouring country, whence *pyramids*, as well as *obeliſks*, could have been derived.

On caſting a look towards *Aſſyria* or *Chaldea*, which, under the reign of *Semiramis*, extended as far as *Egypt*†, and, by its natural ſituation, was little diſtant from that country, I am of the firm opinion, that both *obeliſks* and *pyramids* were derived to Egypt from *Babylon*.

That *Babylon* had a *ſquare pyramid*, of the ſame height, if not higher, than the Egyptian ones, we know by the teſtimonies of *Herodotus* and *Strabo*‡. *Strabo* openly calls the tower of *Bel* a ſquare pyramid, Πυραμις τετραγωνος. It was built of *brick*, indeed, not of *ſtone*, like the pyramids of *Ghize*. But the pyramids of *Sakhara*, in Egypt, which are more ancient than thoſe of *Ghize*, are likewiſe built of *bricks*§. It conſiſted of ſeveral ſtories; but there are pyramids in *India*, now-a-days extant, which have a ſtriking ſimilarity with the Egyptian ones, and yet

* Adelung's Wörterbuch.

† Witte, Vertheidigung des Verſuchs über den Urſprung der Pyramiden, &c. Leipzig, 1792, p. 62, et ſeq.

‡ Golius.

* Obſervations ſur les Pyramides, p. 25, et ſeq.

† See *Polyænou Stratagemata*, in *Semiramis*; and *Freret*, *Eſſai ſur l'Hiſt. de la Chronolog. des Aſſyriens. tom.* 5, *des Mém. de l'Acad. des Inſcript.*

‡ Herodot. lib. i. Strabo, lib. xvi.

§ *Grobert*, *Deſcription des Pyramides*, *Paris*, *An ix*, *p.* 7.

conſiſt

conſiſt of ſtories. The pagoda of *Vilnour* has preciſely the ſame number of ſtories, which *Herodotus* relates of the tower of *Bel**. The pagoda of *Tanjore* has even more ſtories than the tower of *Bel*.† And there are alſo ſome pyramids in *Egypt*, which conſiſt of ſtories. *Grobert*, in his neweſt account of the pyramids of *Sakhara*, ſays, that theſe pyramids were leſs known, becauſe the acceſs to them was difficult; that they are more ancient than thoſe of *Ghize*; that the largeſt is built of *bricks*; and that ſome of them are built with *ſtories*: *quelques unes ſont conſtruites en étages*‡.

All the pagodas in India, ſays *Le Gentil*, face the four cardinal points§. All the pyramids of *Ghize*, ſays *Grobert*, face the four cardinal points‖. The pagodas of *Deogur*, ſays *Hodges*, which are in the earlieſt ſtage of *Hindoo* buildings, are ſimple pyramids, without any light whatever within¶. That the pyramids of Egypt are without any light whatever within, is known long ago by the deſcriptions of *Pocock*, *Greaves*, and *Norden*. In a word, there is a ſtriking ſimilarity, as *Mr. Maurice* obſerves, between the pyramids of *Egypt*, and the more ancient pagodas of *India***; and as the tower of *Bel* had ſuch a likeneſs with the pagodas of *India*, it ſeems, that the Indian *pagodas*, as well as the *pyramids* of Egypt, were an imitation of the *tower* of *Bel*.

That this tower faced the four cardinal points, it is an eaſy matter to prove. For, according to *Strabo*, it was like the Egyptian pyramids, and the Indian pagodas††; it was beſides the *obſervatory* of the Chaldean aſtronomers‡‡: it ſtood in the midſt of the temple of *Bel*, which was a ſquare building; and this ſquare building ſtood within the ſquare walls of Babylon, which faced the four cardinal points: beſides, its ſtreets were all ſtraight, and croſſed by ſtraight ſtreets at right angles, conſequently each houſe looked to the cardinal points§§.

The modern towns in *China*, according to *du Halde*, are all in the ſame ſtyle. They are all ſquares, formed, like *Babylon*, by four ſtraight walls, which unite at right angles; their walls look towards the four cardinal points; and the caſe is the ſame with their houſes, the front of which muſt always face the ſouth*.

But what is more curious, every Chineſe town, according to the ſame *du Halde*, has one or more towers, remarkable for their high elevation, and conſiſting of from ſeven to nine ſtories. Theſe ſtories go on decreaſing (like a *pyramid*) ſo as they riſe; that the *tower* of *Bel* had eight ſtories, and that theſe ſtories were decreaſing as they roſe, we know from *Herodotus* and *Strabo*. Thus the diſtance of places compenſes the diſtance of times, and we find a curious analogy between *time* and *eſpace*.

But the *tower* of *Bel* ſeems alſo to have been dark at the inſide: like the *pyramids* of *Egypt*. For its ſtaircaſe was, according to *Herodotus*, on the outſide; and no other place is mentioned that it contained, but a *chapel* on the top. This is not at all to be wondered at. For the *Shoemadoo*, or the great temple of *Pegu*, a *pyramidical* building, compoſed of *brick*, like the temple of *Bel*, and of a ſtupendous height, is, according to *Colon. Syms*, without excavation or aperture of any ſort†. And this is not the only temple of this kind in *India* beyond the *Ganges*; for the largeſt and moſt celebrated temples, both in the kingdom of *Ava* and of *Pegu*, ſays *Dr. Buchanan*, are in the form of ſuch *pyramids*‡.

If we now conſider the antiquity of the *Babylonians*; if we call to mind that the tower of *Bel* was probably the ſame with the tower of *Babel*; and that *Seſoſtris*, who built the firſt *pyramid* in Egypt we know of, was much poſterior to *Bel* and *Semiramis*; ought we not to believe the pyramids of *Egypt*, as well as the pagodas of *India* and *China*, derived from the tower of *Bel*, which was a temple, like the *Indian*, and a *Mauſoleum*, or burial-place, like the *Egyptian* ones, where *Bel*, the firſt king and founder of *Babylon*, was buried, and worſhipped?

All theſe obſervations lead me to ſearch for the etymology of Πυραμὶς in the *Chaldaic* or *Hebrew* language; and, if poſſible, to derive it from thence.

There is no other name in both lan-

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* Le Gentil, Voyage dans les Mers des Indes, vol. 2. p. 537.

† Rennel's Geography of Herodotus, page 360.

‡ Grobert, cit. page 10 and 12.

§ Le Gentil, ibid.

‖ Grobert, page 18.

¶ Hodges' Select Views in India —View of the Pagodas of Deogur.

** Maurice's Ind. Antiq. vol. 3, p. 419.

†† Strabo, lib. cit.

‡‡ Diodor. Sic. lib. ii.

§§ See Bochart, Phaleg, lib. i. cap. 17. and Univ. Hiſt. vol. 3. Hiſt. of Babylon.

* Du Halde's Deſcript. de la Chine, tom. 2. page 8.

† Symes's Embaſſy to Ava, chap. v.

‡ Buchanan's Diſſertation, in Aſiat. Reſ. vol. 6.

guages for expreſſing a pyramid than *amud* or *amüd* (עמד, with a *kibbutz*) a column, a pillar: for *thamar*, a palm-tree and ſome other words, are much leſs in uſe than *amüd**. A pyramid is, according to the ancients, a column repreſenting *fire*: therefore the chemiſts, from time immemorial, have repreſented fire by a pyramid △. The *Scholiaſt* of *Horace* atteſts, that the pyramids were thus called from the figure ſimilar to *fire*; he ſays that the pyramids are *regum Ægyptiorum ſepulcra, ingenti mole conſtructa, et in cacumen educta in modum flamæ aſſurgentis*: UNDE ET NOMEN ACCEPERUNT†. *Ur* ſignifies fire in *Hebrew* and *Chaldaic*; *amüd ur* is a column of fire, and *ur amüd*, a fire column. For although the genitive regularly ought to be after the nominative in *Hebrew*, we have inſtances enough of words being tranſpoſed; and after all, one might ſay, that the Greeks to diſtinguiſh a pyramid from another pillar, called it πῦρ αμὶς, a fire-column, as their language admits compoſitions of words, which is not the caſe in ſeveral other languages. But let us ſuppoſe the Chaldeans called it *ur-amüd*, for they were the oldeſt worſhippers of *fire* we know, and *Bel*, which was the *ſun*, and their *god*, was repreſented and worſhipped by the *fire*. Now, if the Egyptians received the *ur-amüd* of the Chaldeans, their article, which they uſe to prefix to words, being a *p*, (as it is known) we ſhall have *pur-amüd*. The ſame might be the caſe with the *Greeks*; for ſome of them uſed to prefix, and even to inſert, an F to ſeveral words. Thus they ſaid Fεσπερα inſtead of ἑσπερα; ϝΓις, inſtead of ὄις, &c. Beſides that, *Fur* was the ancient name of *Fire*, we know not only from the Latin *furor*, but alſo from the moſt ancient *German*‡. The word πῦρ, fire, was, according to *Plato*, a foreign word, which the *Greeks* had taken from the *barbarians*§. *F.* and *P.* are two letters which continually are confounded, juſt like *t* or *d* and *ſ*. Thus the *Perſians* were called by ſome *Fars*; and, by others, *Parth*; conſequently *ur-amüd*, *fur-amüd*, and πυρ-αμὶς may be the ſame. The Greek accent on the laſt ſyllable confirms what I ſay: for it ſhews the ις not to be a mere additional Greek termination, but an eſſential ſyllable, belonging to the root. Nor is the change of *ü* into *i*, or of *d* into *ſ*, contrary to the rules of the moſt rigorous etymology. For we know how frequently the *vowels* are changed in different dialects; and thus alſo *dend* in Perſian, is *dens* in Latin, or ὀδους in Greek.

But the *obeliſks* afford a further proof of the *pyramids* being derived from *Babylon*. That *Semiramis* erected an *obeliſk* one hundred and thirty feet high, is atteſted by *Diodorus Siculus**. This magnificent pillar was brought from *Armenia* (not from *Egypt*) *Aſſyria* being a flat country, and deſtitute of marbles. *Obeliſkos*, is likewiſe not an *Egyptian* appellation: its root has hitherto as little been found in the *Egyptian* language, as that of *pyramis*. We received that name firſt from the *Greeks*—ισκος is the Greek diminutive; like βασιλίσκος, a little king, from βασιλεὺς; παιδίσκος, a little boy, from παῖς; κυνίσκος, a little dog, from κυὼν, &c. Beſides, the Greeks uſed to prefix an *o* to words which originally had none.

Thus, inſtead of *nam*, in Perſian; *nama*, in Samſkrit; *nomen*, in Latin; a name, they have made ὄνομα; inſtead of *dend*, in Perſian; *denda*, in Samſkrit; *dens*, in Latin; a tooth; they have made ὀδὼς, ὀδόντος; and the caſe ſeems to have been the ſame with *O-bel-iſkos*; or, they have corrupted it from *ha-bel*, the god *Bel*, with the Hebrew and Chaldaic article *ha*: thus they ſeem alſo to have made *Aſſyria* from *Syria*, which was the common name of both countries.

Now the *obeliſks* were, after the clear teſtimony of *Pliny*, pillars dedicated to the *Sun*; (*Solis numini ſacrati*†); for they repreſented, as he ſays, the rays of the ſun (*radiorum ejus argumentum in effigie eſt*); and therefore we find, in the Latin inſcription, which is on a great obeliſk ſtill exiſtant at *Rome*, that *Auguſtus* had dedicated it to the ſun: *Soli donum dedit*‡. That the ſun at *Babylon* was worſhipped under the name of *Bel*, has been ſo often repeated, that it is ſuperfluous to prove it here. The Phœnician coins found in Spain, prove, amongſt other monuments, that *Baal* or *Bel* was the name of the *ſun*§. The firſt obeliſks in Egypt were alſo erected at *Heliopolis*, or in the town of the *ſun*‖. There is then no wonder if an *obeliſk* was called after *Bel*, whom it was to repreſent,

* See *Taylor's Hebr. Concord. Buxtorf. Lexic. Chald.* and other lexicographers.

† Apud *Iablonſky* in Prolegomen. ad Panth. Ægypt.

‡ Adelung's Wörterbuch.

§ Plato in Cratylo.

* Diodor. Sic. lib. ii.

† Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib. xxxvi. cap. 14.

‡ The Obeliſk of *Seſoſtris*, in *Piazza Colonna*.

§ See Court de Gebelin Monde Primitif, vol. 4.

‖ *Iablonſky* Prolegom. cit.

O-be-liſkos,

O-bel iskos, or BEL, the Sun, diminutively.

To what has been said, I beg leave to add one proof more, by observing, that besides *Babylon* in *Chaldea*, there was also a *Babylon* in *Egypt**; and that this *Babylon*, as *Strabo* relates, was built by *Babylonians*†: *Diodorus Siculus*, who relates the same, adds, that they built a city, which, from their native place, they called *Babylon*‡. This is the same city which is now called *Old Cairo*; it is a suburb of the capital lately taken by the British arms. And what is more curious, both, the *pyramids* of *Memphis*, and the *Obelisks* of *Heliopolis*, are in its neighbourhood: the pyramids can to this day be seen from *New Babylon*, or Old Cairo, so near they are§.

All this seems to prove that the origin both, of *obelisks* and *pyramids* is to be derived from *Old Babylon*, consequently that their etymology also ought to be derived from the Assyriac or Hebrew language. Whether *Semiramis* and *Belus* were fabulous or not, this is no matter. It is enough, that *Belus* was worshipped by the *Babylonians*; that an *obelisk*, as well as a *pyramid*, existed at *Babylon* from the most ancient times; and that *Assyria* was a kingdom, situated near *Egypt*, on the way to *India* and *China*; and if not superior, certainly not inferior, in antiquity and culture to *India*, *China*, and *Egypt*.

St. Martin's-street, *Sept.* 21, 1801. JOSEPH HAGER.

P. S. in ANSWER *to* MR. MONTUCCI'S *last* PUBLICATION.

Quid dignum tanto feret HIC PROMISSOR hiatu?
Parturiunt MONTES—nascetur *ridiculus mus!*
HOR. A. P.

IGNORANCE is in itself venial, since it falls not to the lot of every one to possess talents or leisure for the acquisition of learning; but ignorance combined with effrontery and presumption, is a fit subject of exposure. Of this, a most striking instance occurs in the example of Mr. Antonio Montucci, who, whilst he, by a most obstreperous pretence to Chinese learning, boasts on the one hand, that he has acquired *invaluable articles* (page 8.), and *inestimable treasures of Chinese literature* (page 2.), is, on the other, reduced to the beggarly necessity of proving the reverse by *transcribing*, from the *Philosophical Transactions*, published above thirty years since, his specimens of Chinese; and from the *Memoirs of the Missionaries of Peking*, his Chinese motto, which he most modestly sets forth as his own.

Mr. Montucci, in the beginning of his pamphlet, declares himself to be *actuated by a pure zeal for promoting Chinese literature in Europe*; and this zeal it was that made him run, no doubt, through all London, to obtrude his title-page on the booksellers, and suspend it in each of their shops. They were little aware of the libel it contains, in degradation of another who had most successfully preceded him in a publication on the subject.

Mr. Montucci, at the same time that he dilates with complacence on his *being able to copy Chinese characters*, has the impudent futility to say of himself (page 4.) that *it must be no small merit to copy them as he has done*; and hints pretty strongly, in what light he should be viewed, by observing, that *the most skilful in this art is most certain of promotion*, and *that the* CHINESE EMPERORS *are generally the most eminent in it.*

Does not this *transcribing Doctor* know the Latin adage, *laus in ore proprio vilescit*? and therefore that he ought to intitle himself to the applause, before he should dare to claim it, instead of trumpeting about London, like a mountebank, that, *as the Chinese language is composed of characters all different from one another*, (what language is not?) *and of such a peculiar structure as to* BAFFLE THE IMITATION *of the* ABLEST EUROPEAN ARTISTS, therefore, DOCTOR ANTONIO MONTUCCI will himself mount his stage, to exhibit what no other European can perform. Thus much for the effrontery of this renowned transcriber.

Let us proceed to some proofs of his ignorance and presumption. Don Antonio Montucci (as we are told, page 8.) sees a copy of Dr. Hager's Chinese Keys, and observes a fault in the third character of the title-page. This character is of a size so large, as that every one may judge distinctly of its form, and was exactly copied by Mr. Coleman, the engraver, from one of the same magnitude, shape, and signification, brought from China by an English gentleman of the first respectability, and, with the proprietor's permission, may any day be referred to. So fastidious, however, is our new *Mandarin*, that even the elegancies of Chinese calligraphy are too full of errors to please him, though exemplified by instances of perpetual recurrence in their best executed writings; and so far does his ignorance extend, as not to know that the same Chinese character is often written with two, three, or even more, varieties; and thus ridiculous is he made in presuming to condemn altogether what he least understands.

Such too is the case in the instance of Fu (page 7.) *it will be proved*, he says, *that the monosyllable* Fu *has never a fifth tone.* The Don's qualification for correcting others will be obvious from the hardiness of this simple assertion; since not only the Chinese Dictionary of the *Propaganda*, brought by the French from Rome to Paris, and cited by M. Langlès, in his printed account of the Chinese Dictionaries, but also two Dictionaries of the late Mr. Fitz-hugh, one in Latin and the

* Ptolom. Geograph. lib. iv.
† Strabo, lib. xvi.
‡ Diodor. Sic. lib. ii.
§ Grobert, cit.

other in Engliſh, contain this very term *Fu* with the FIFTH, as given by the very Miſſionary to China, who was the author of it. Fu, however, muſt have no *fifth tone*; and why, becauſe Mr. Montucci, the Infallible, ſays ſo. It does not occur in his Dictionary—a compilation, which, if thoſe who have ſeen it may be credited, is a ſorry one to a proverb!

Having thus far paraded with theſe oſtents of learning, Mr. Montucci indulges the perſuaſion, that Dr. Hager will avail himſelf of the opportunity to add to his work, by appropriating the droppings of this omniſcient Chineſe. He, however, will pardon us, if we venture the conjecture, that the Doctor will ſtill wait till *the invaluable articles* and *ineſtimable treaſures* ſhall have made their appearance.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SOME time ſince ſaw in your Magazine, a tribute of reſpect to the memory of Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, a perſon well-known to many of your readers, and by all who enjoyed his friendſhip, highly eſtimated, as well for the amiableneſs of his manners, and the purity of his morals, as for the extent of his knowledge, and his ardent attachment to the cauſe of human happineſs. The writer, I remember, expreſſed concern, that no other poetical tribute had been paid to the memory of this valuable perſon; and I ſympathized with the author, as I read the remark. If the following extract from a very imperfect poem, one of a ſmall ſeries of compoſitions of this kind, ſhould be deemed worthy of a place in your Magazine, I may, probably, at a more convenient ſeaſon, make a ſimilar extract from a poem on the lamented death of the learned and eſtimable Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

Extract from a Poem on the Death of the late Mr. GEORGE CADOGAN MORGAN.

BUT where the place for Superſtition now?
For Fancy, where? Realities demand
A genuine ſtrain—and could that ſtrain but flow
As Morgan, it ſhould flow, not vainly then
Should it come back—then recollection ſtrong,
Should be rekindled;—what thy brother was;
—The ſon, that could to age, conſoling give
Th' lov'd attentions;—th' huſband, that outſtript
His partners wiſhes, the benignant ſire,
Heart-tied, to his children;—and another ſelf
To thee, of brother's kindeſt, and a friend,
Now the vulgar or the narrow ſort:—
Sue ſhould he live,—the patriot ſhould live—
Aabove all, the friend of human kind:—
His principle ſhould live;—his love of man
Sprig in ſome breaſt, perhaps, eſtranged before
To the large paſſion, bath'd, as it might ſeem,
Into his very ſpirit, till he roſe,
A baptiz'd ſoul, a new-created man.
His was the paſtor's lot; and putting off*
The Shepherd's trim—he never could ſtrip off,
—Nature had cloathed him there,—the paſtor's heart—
The paſtor, become tutor, now inſtill'd
With ſcience principle, and love of truth,
Ardour for liberty, the proud contempt
Of pow'r, and prieſt-craft, and the fondling wiles,
Link'd in a chain, to enſlave human kind.—
And did he teach in vain?—No—Morgan,—No—
Love is a ſtirring principle, a ſeed
That ſilently works upward into life,
Of flower and fruit moſt fragrant, and a ſoil
The breaſt of youth, where Heav'n has lov'd to ſhed
The richeſt influence.

G. DYER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* IRRITABILITY *of* VEGETABLES, *by* T. GARNETT, M. D. F. L. S. &c. &c.

THAT the different functions of animals and vegetables depend upon the action of certain powers upon their irritability, has been ſhewn ſeveral years ago by Dr. Brown, who preſented to the world the firſt ſpecimen of juſt reaſoning on the philoſophy of living matter. This ſubject has ſince been elucidated by Dr. Darwin in his Zoonomia, as well as in his Phytologia, and by ſeveral other philoſophers. I ſhall not here enter into the conſideration of the principles of this doctrine, ſince that has been done at ſome length in my lecture on the Preſervation of Health, which is now before the public: all that I intend here, is to mention a fact that fell under my obſervation this laſt ſummer, and which appears to admit of an eaſy explanation by the laws of irritability.

In the month of May laſt, the bloſſom on the gooſeberry trees in the neighbourhood of Kirkby Lonſdale in Weſtmorland, was very luxuriant, and ſeemed to promiſe abundance of fruit; about the middle of that month however, a froſty night, ſucceeded by a very fine warm morning, fruſtrated all thoſe promiſing proſpects. In a few days the trees aſſumed the appearance of having been blighted, the bloſſoms dropt off, and very few gooſeberries arrived at maturity. In this inſtance, the ſubtraction of heat had allowed the irritability of the vegetables to accumulate, and the heat in the morning, acting upon this morbidly accumulated irritability, had overpowered it, bringing on a ſtate of exhauſted irritabi-

* Mr. Morgan had been a Diſſenting-miniſter,

lity

lity, with gangrene or blight in ſeveral parts of the plant. This may perhaps be made more clear by an analogous inſtance which is better known. If a perſon, whoſe hands are benumbed with cold, and whoſe irritability is conſequently accumulated by the ſubduction of the heat, bring the frigid limbs near a fire, the heat will act ſo powerfully on their accumulated irritability, that a violent inflammation and ſometimes mortification will follow; whereas, if they had been expoſed to warmth by degrees, the ſuperabundant irritability would have been gradually exhauſted, and no bad effects would have enſued.

That the effects produced on the gooſeberry-trees muſt be explained in a ſimilar manner, will appear from the following fact. My father's houſe is at the foot of a ſteep mountain, at the diſtance of about four miles from Kirkby Lonſdale. This mountain is to the eaſtward of the houſe, and intercepts the rays of the ſun in ſuch a manner that they do not ſhine on the garden for more than an hour after they have illuminated the town of KirkbyLonſdale and the ſurrounded country. Though from this ſituation being cold and expoſed, there is ſeldom abundance of fruit; yet this year the bloſſoms on the gooſeberry-trees were very promiſing, and, contrary to what happened in other parts of the country, they were ſucceeded by great plenty of fine fruit. The froſt had here been as ſevere to the full, as in the immediate neighbourhood of Kirkby Lonſdale; the ſituation of the houſe is high, and expoſed; and the irritability would be accumulated here by the ſubtraction of the ſtimulus of heat, to the full as much as in the other ſituations; but then they were not immediately expoſed to the direct rays of the ſun: the atmoſphere had become in ſome degree warmed by the effect of the ſun on the ſurrounding country; the morbid irritability was then gradually worn off, and by the time that the ſun's rays reached the garden, the vegetables were in a ſituation to bear their action without being overpowered.

A nearly ſimilar effect took place with reſpect to the hazel: the bloſſoms were very abundant, but the proſpect of nuts was in a conſiderable degree deſtroyed by the ſame change of temperature in the atmoſphere; that night proved almoſt equally as deſtructive to the nuts as to the gooſeberries; yet in ſituations where the trees were ſhaded from the morning ſun, this fruit was to be met with in the greateſt abundance. In warm, ſunny ſituations however, ſcarce a ſingle nut was to be found, and before the end of Auguſt, the autumnal tints had begun to vary the ſcene; a clear proof that a ſtate of indirect debility, or exhauſted irritability, had taken place. In ſhort, I am pretty well convinced, not only from a number of facts which I have myſelf obſerved, and which I have ſtated fully in my lectures, but alſo from the obſervations of Uſſar, that blight is almoſt always a ſpecies of gangrene or mortification, brought on by the action of the rays of the ſun in the ſpring, on the morbidly accumulated irritability which had been produced by a conſiderable ſubtraction of heat during the night. A froſty night ſucceeded by a cloudy or miſty morning is never attended with theſe effects, which almoſt certainly follow, if when the ſpring is conſiderably advanced, a froſt ſhould be ſucceeded by a fine, warm morning. If I have leiſure, I may perhaps trouble you the next month with ſome more obſervations on this ſubject.

No. 51, *Great Marlborough ſtreet,*
September 13, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE newſpapers have announced that the Bank of England is about to adopt ſuch alterations in the Bank-notes as will prevent forgeries.—I muſt be permitted to doubt this, if the alterations relate merely, as they ſtate, to the watermarks in the paper. It is propoſed to curve the perpendicular and horizontal wires in the paper moulds, and the figures expreſſing the value of the note to be water-marked. I have long been of opinion that the Bank does not underſtand the moſt effectual guard againſt forgery. It is quite a diſtinct object to have marks by which the Bank can detect forgery; to adopt ſuch a note as may protect the public, has not yet been attempted. The engraving of the Bank-notes remains the moſt miſerable ſpecimen of the art, and the greateſt care ſeems to be taken to copy exactly the rude example adopted at the firſt inſtitution of the Bank.

In a former number of your magazine, there is a letter of Mr. Landſeer the engraver, reſpecting a propoſal made to the Bank, of a method of engraving the notes that could not be imitated. I have reaſon to believe that this propoſal originates from a diſcovery of Mr. Foulis, of Edinburgh. He has revived the art of croſs-

croſs-hatching on wooden cuts. This art was familiar to the old maſters 200 years ago, but even that excellent artiſt Neſbit could barely ſucceed in ſhewing a ſpecimen of it in two or three of his prints. To the old maſters it appears, however, to have been as eaſy as croſs-hatching on copper. Another diſcovery of Mr Foulis is the imitation of writing on wooden cuts, with the ſame eaſe and freedom of deſign as on copper. I preſume that the combination of theſe two diſcoveries for Bank note impreſſions, conſtituted the propoſal of the perſon mentioned by Mr. Landſeer. Water marks are much leſs uſeful to the public, than to the Bank for the detection of forgeries. A note that has been any time in circulation, becomes ſo blotted with ink, and tarniſhed, that it is difficult to diſtinguiſh the water-mark, and ſince 20 and 40 ſhilling notes are iſſued, we do not take time, nor can afford it, to look at every note between a ſtrong light. But the water mark is no check to forgery. I recollect that it appeared upon the trial of a forger ſome years ago, that he made the paper and water-mark in his room.

Had proper attention been paid to the engraving and deſign of notes, not a tenth part of the forgeries would have been committed on the Bank.

There are few firſt-rate engravers in any country; and the moſt effectual ſecurity is employing the very beſt, becauſe there will be ſo few that can imitate their workmanſhip. This appears to me a principle that every Bank ſhould follow.

Suppoſe the Bank of England notes were engraved by Bartolozzi, or Sharpe, with a view of the Bank buildings, in one of the upper corners, and an emblematic groupe of figures in the other, would not the forgery of ſuch an engraving be obvious at firſt ſight. Let me recommend thick paper; becauſe on thin paper the hand writing becomes faint with the leaſt damp, and the engraving is diſfigured by the wrinkles of ſuch paper. The Scotch Banks are well aware of this, and all uſe thick ſtout paper. Wooden cuts have, however, an important advantage over copper-plates: they can bear, without injury to the cut, ten times the number of impreſſions; and when a proper engraving for a bank-note is fixed, ſimilarity in the impreſſions is a chief object.

Perhaps the beſt plan would be to have part of the note engraved on copper and part on wood; and the forgerer muſt then unite, in his own perſon, the art of engraving on both. I believe there is not an artiſt in Britain, who can engrave like Sharpe on copper, and like Anderſon or Neſbit on wood.

MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Confeſs myſelf one, perhaps of many, who have been mortified by your taking no notice of the New Planet in your laſt publiſhed number, although your preceding number announced a further account to be given of it in your next.*

I have ſeen a private letter, by which it appears, that ſince the diſcovery of it by PIAZZI at PALERMO, it has been ſeen by Profeſſor BODE at BERLIN: and I think there is no reaſon to doubt that it has been ſeen by the ASTRONOMERS at the NATIONAL OBSERVATORY at PARIS.

By the ſame letter it appears, that the diſcovery was communicated to the *Royal Profeſſor of Aſtronomy*, Dr. MASKELYNE. In the dearth of aſtronomical intelligence, which we generally ſuffer in the country, it would be kind, as early as poſſible, to fulfil your intimation, and to lay before the public, as much as can be learnt reſpecting this intereſting diſcovery at preſent.

I take this occaſion of mentioning, that the *ſpots* on the *ſun*, which have been ſeen within the laſt fortnight, have been remarkably large, very much diverſified in their outline, very numerous and extenſive.

By the time one of theſe cluſters took in paſſing over the edge of the field of my reflector, I judge it not to have been much leſs in breadth, than a tenth of the ſun's diameter. I remain,

Troſton Hall, Bury, Suffolk. Yours, &c.
September 6, 1801. C. LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be very much obliged to any of your numerous readers who will ſend me, through the channel of your valuable Magazine, ſome particulars of the life of Thomas Barker, author of a book now lying before me, entitled, "Dr. Wells's Letter to a Diſſenting Pariſhioner conſidered,' by Thomas Barker, V. D. M. London; printed for J. Clark, at the Bible and Crown, in the Old Change, 1707." Who was Thomas Barker, and where is his life to be found?

Yours, &c.
A CONSTANT READER.
February 17, 1801.

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* The account we promiſed exiſts in Von Zach's Geographical Ephemerides, which, from ſome accident, has not yet come to hand from Germany.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MRS. CAPPE's Letter, in your Magazine for Auguſt, has recalled my attention to a ſubject that has often greatly intereſted me, eſpecially when I have witneſſed the forlorn ſituation of orphans, abandoned by a pariſh to the uncertain treatment of an intereſted maſter. Warmly as I deſire to promote the welfare and improve the condition of ſuch children, I do not ſee how the practice of apprenticing them, as ſhe contends, can be wholly aboliſhed.

Domeſtic ſervitude will not occupy all the children of the poor; beſides, in that line of employment, there are but few perſons that will be troubled, for a number of years, with the requiſite care and inſtruction, unleſs from compulſion, or for the ſake of the bounty that is given with them as an apprentice-fee; nor can it be expected, that pariſh-officers will be burthened with transferring them continually from one place to another, as muſt be the caſe, were the maſter and apprentice not bound together by contract.

The claims of juſtice likewiſe demand that the maſter, who has had the weariſome taſk of initiating a child into the knowledge of a trade, or a mechanic-art, ſhould reap ſome advantage from his labour, when able to perform it in a ſkilful manner.

The good of the community alſo ſeems to require that a numerous ſucceſſion of mechanics and artiſts ſhould be raiſed from amongſt thoſe children who are deſtined to earn their living by the labour of their hands; and what method can be pointed out ſo effectual for this purpoſe as apprenticeſhips?

The influence of cuſtom is great in affairs of this nature; and, unleſs an entire new ſyſtem of providing for the children of the pariſh poor ſhould be adopted, there is greater probability of ſucceſs, in propoſing beneficial regulations, than in attempting to overthrow an order ſo long eſtabliſhed, and ſo univerſally adopted, as that of binding theſe children for a term of years.

A legal reſtraint to prevent a mode of diſpoſing of pariſh-children, now very general, would probably operate much in their favour. It has been a frequent practice of late years, when pariſhes are overburthened with children, to ſend them in numbers to Nottingham, and other manufacturing-towns, where they are out of the reach of the care or inſpection of thoſe who ſhould protect them. Without entering into the unfavourable circumſtances of their ſituation to happineſs, or moral improvement, whilſt toiling from day to day, with but little remiſſion for relaxation or inſtruction; I wiſh to draw the attention of thoſe who have power to enforce a remedy, to the ill effects of removing them to a great diſtance from home, believing that the ſufferings and corruption to which they are expoſed, would be conſiderably diminiſhed, were pariſh-officers compelled to place them within a certain number of miles from the boundaries of their own pariſh.

Let us ſuppoſe the limitation to be confined to ſix or ten miles at fartheſt, the diſtance would not exceed the poſſibility of inveſtigation. It would operate as a powerful check upon maſters, were pariſh-officers required to make an annual return of the ſtate of all children placed out as apprentices. But it may be urged, that pariſh-buſineſs is already ſufficiently burthenſome, without the addition of ſo troubleſome a taſk. Admit that it is ſo. The magnitude and importance of the object demand that perſons be appointed in every pariſh, expreſſly to ſuperintend the children belonging to it, who ſhould be obliged to examine in perſon the ſituation of all apprentices, ſeveral times in a year, but not at ſtated periods. And here let me advert to the propriety of conſigning the care of female children to inſpectors of their own ſex, as beſt adapted, in all points of view, for the office. What an extenſive field for the exertions of benevolence would this ſcheme afford! the leiſure enjoyed by women of a certain rank would enable them to render their viſits of examination leſſons of uſeful inſtruction: the good conduct, as well as the proper treatment, of the young people would be promoted, and many would be taught the value of character, who have now ſcarcely any ſtimulus to deſerve one. The number of viſitors might be regulated by circumſtances and the population of the pariſh; and the pariſh might be diſtributed into diſtricts, and one or more viſitors appointed to each.

The benefits that would ariſe from the adoption of ſome ſuch ſcheme, eſtabliſhed on the principle of perſonal inveſtigation, are ſo numerous, and of ſuch importance, that I flatter myſelf, that perſons qualified for the taſk will be excited to arrange and modify a plan that ſhall be both practicable and effectual, to prevent the poſſibility of a repetition of ſuch criminal conduct towards pariſh children, as of late

years has frequently disgraced the reputed humanity of the country. P. W.

Aug. 31, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of* DARTMOUTH; *its* SITUATION, STATE *of* SOCIETY, MANNERS, *&c.*

FROM the first appearance of the Monthly Magazine, I have read it regularly with pleasure and improvement; and having, in the course of the last spring, embarked on affairs of a commercial nature for the West Indies, I shipped, amongst other books, a complete set of them, to serve, in some measure, to amuse myself during the tedious hours of a long voyage.

Detained in our way down the Channel in Torbay, we were unfortunately exposed to a severe gale; the consequences of which were, that our vessel was driven a-shore, and greatly damaged, and with some difficulty brought into this port to be repaired; and here our ship's company, and myself among the rest, have been detained some months.

Amongst many of a very entertaining kind, the papers in your Magazine, giving an Account of the State of Society, Manners, &c. in various towns, have been to me peculiarly pleasing; and having leisure, and ample opportunities of collecting materials, I am induced to give you a sketch of this interesting place. I say *interesting*, because the *situation* of Dartmouth must be included in this sketch. It stands at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name, and which has its source in Dartmoor. From Dartmouth, the river is navigable for vessels of small burthen about *ten* miles, to the very pleasantly situated town of Totness. The beauties of this river have been celebrated by many a traveller; the scenery on each side, though greatly diversified, is in every respect beautiful; it consists of well-cultivated hills, formed into parks, gardens, and fields; elegant buildings, and delightfully romantic villages and cottages. Perhaps it does not abound in what may be termed *very bold scenery*, yet there are some appearances of a peculiarly grand kind, and the general richness and softness of the whole must delight every contemplative and curious observer. The various windings of this beautiful river convey, at times, ideas which no language can fully express; and whether we go up or down it, the approach to the towns of Totness and Dartmouth is equally pleasing and romantic. To view it from the water, Dartmouth is a singularly pleasing object; it is equally so, whether we approach it by coming down the river, or by crossing the harbour at either of the passages, or entering it from the Channel. It is built on the side of a hill, extending nearly two miles from north to south, in the form of a crescent, and consists principally of three and four tier of houses rising one above the other, furnishing the idea of a most beautiful spot on which to have built a town, where uniformity and elegance could have been united. But all ideas of beauty, or even of convenience, vanish on becoming acquainted with Dartmouth. The new quay, on which are situated the principal inn, and a few other houses, is extremely pleasant, commanding the centre of the Harbour, the shipping, and the village of Kingswere, on the opposite side, built on a hill, perhaps as beautiful in its form, and as richly cultivated, as it is possible to conceive any spot to be. Adjoining to the New-quay is a spacious projection into the Harbour, denominated New-ground, having been at some former time gained from the water, on which are a few elm and oak-trees, but owing to the exposed situation at which they stand, they have never flourished; and though, at some previous period, the whole of that part of it which now forms a very pleasant walk, was planted, few of the trees have grown even to the diminutive size of those remaining. This piece of ground is surrounded entirely by water, a small bridge from the New-quay conducting you to it. Quitting this pleasant spot to view the town, the eye is disgusted, the smell offended, and the ear pained, at the vulgarity and prophaneness you are obliged to witness. The principal or lower street has a few good houses in it, but is so exceedingly narrow, that in *no part* can two carriages pass; the greater number of the buildings are very old, very lofty, and, in the upper stories almost permit the inhabitants to shake hands from the opposite sides. The houses on one side of this street have the advantage of a direct communication with the harbour, and for that reason have the preference for mercantile purposes, as vessels of considerable burthen can lie close to the cellars and stores. This street extends about half a mile south from the New-quay, and is terminated by the Custom-house-quay, on which are built the Custom-house, and the offices attached to it; and from this place, in addition to what constitutes the beauty of the former, you

view

view the Caſtle, the pariſh-church of St. Petrox adjoining, and the mouth of the river Dart, where it empties itſelf into the Engliſh Channel.

You aſcend from this to the higher ſtreet by flights of ſteps in various directions, excepting in one inſtance, where it is, I believe, *poſſible*, with great care and caution, to get up and down a ſmall one-horſe chair, but no other carriage can gain admiſſion: and this ſtreet is worſe in point of building, more confined, filthy, and offenſive than the other. Proceeding in a ſouthward direction, the houſes are continued on *one ſide only*, when we get into what is called the South Town, where the buildings are moſtly new, and very good; are inhabited by genteel families, and command an extenſive and delightful proſpect, including the Harbour and ſhipping, Kingſwere, the Caſtle and Channel, the town, and ſome diſtance up the river. By this moſt pleaſant walk, we are led to the Caſtle, ſituated on a charming ſpot, commanding an extenſive ſea-proſpect, and protecting the entrance to the Harbour by two batteries, mounting each ſix eighteen-pounders. If we proceed northward from the New-quay, we paſs through two or three narrow dirty ſtreets, with here and there a good houſe, amidſt many old and ſhabby ones. Aſcending the hill, at this end of the town, we meet with ſeveral well-built, good houſes, which command a more extenſive and more beautiful and varied proſpect, than thoſe in the South Town, having not only a full view of the Harbour, ſhipping, town, Channel, &c. but alſo of a beautiful and highly cultivated valley at the weſtern ſide of the town, preſenting indeed to the eye the appearance of an extenſive and richly adorned garden on both ſides the river. In this truly romantic ſituation ſtands Dartmouth, ſo built, that the chimnies of one tier of houſes are on a level with the entrances to thoſe above them; and, what is both beautiful and ſingular, as you walk the ſtreets, you ſee richly cultivated fields crowning the whole at a very conſiderable height.

The Harbour is very ſpacious, and the water very deep, capable of containing the whole of the Engliſh navy. The entrance is narrow, rendering it at times difficult for large veſſels to come in or go out without warping or towing. Paſſing the town, about half a mile up the river is a very commodious dry-dock, capable of admitting two or three veſſels at a time, built by a very public-ſpirited man, Mr. &c.; who has alſo contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the inhabitants, by permitting, at all times, a walk through a noble wood, by the ſide of the Dart, to be open for their accommodation. This delightful walk is terminated by a ſmall fort, where a few cannon are placed, and fired on particular days. Of the commercial importance of this town, little can be ſaid, and that little, unfortunately of an unpleaſant kind. The Newfoundland trade has long been its chief dependance, and it has in times of *peace* been a flouriſhing and a wealthy place; but this diſaſtrous war has completely effected its ruin. I aſſert it upon the authority of reſpectable men, merchants concerned in the trade, that there have been *at one time* three hundred ſail of veſſels belonging to Dartmouth employed in that trade; that, a very few years ſince, it had belonging to it a very large proportion of that number; and, in the preſent year, not *ten* have ſailed to the land. Nor is it at all certain (and by ſome perſons not thought probable), that *even peace*, conſidering the altered ſtate of Europe ſince the commencement of the war, will reſtore to this town, either its trade, or its ſpirit for commercial ſpeculations. The civil affairs of this town are managed by a mayor, a few aldermen, and freemen, who, as opportunity offers, elect two gentlemen to repreſent it in Parliament; and, in peaceable and flouriſhing times, are free and generous to their townſmen and neighbours, by giving public-dinners and other entertainments. Its public buildings are few: a very ancient Guildhall, in an almoſt ruinous ſtate; a neat brick-built Cuſtom-houſe, erected about ſixty years ſince; three pariſh-churches, and two Diſſenting-chapels; one of the Baptiſt, and the other of the Preſbyterian or Unitarian, denomination; the latter, however, is without a miniſter, and it is ſuppoſed will not be opened again.

There is likewiſe a houſe in the New Quay ſolely appropriated to public purpoſes, conſiſting of a coffee-room, where the London and provincial papers are taken in, and which is ſupported by ſubſcription; an aſſembly-room, and card rooms: there is an aſſembly here once a fortnight during the winter, and public card-parties throughout the year; other public amuſements there are none.

The ſtate of literature and ſociety is at a very low ebb in this town. I have long ago heard it remarked, that the further you remove from the metropolis, the leſs of a taſte for literature, and a greater degree of indifference is obſervable reſpecting what books are publiſhed, and what takes place

in the learned world; and I have made the obſervation, that, in theſe reſpects, the Weſt of England is inferior to the Eaſtern or Northern parts. To what particular cauſe it be owing, I cannot determine; but, certain it is, that a very conſiderable portion of mental debility, of intellectual ſupineneſs, of comparative ignorance of even the common civilities of poliſhed life, is obſervable amongſt the inhabitants of this town. That they ſhould be leſs ſenſible of the varied beauties of nature by which they are ſurrounded than ſtrangers, may eaſily be accounted for; as, however beautiful the ſcenery, it loſes its effect upon thoſe who perpetually behold it. Mercantile ſpeculation—literary pleaſures—the refinements of ſocial life, are equally neglected.

To play the game of whiſt, and occaſionally to employ a few hours in fiſhing, conſtitute the principal objects of purſuit. It may I think be admitted, that education in this town has never been thought of importance: certain it is, the objects of it have never been attained.

If however we may judge from appearances, a ſlight proſpect of improvement is viſible: there are now two boarding-ſchools for young gentlemen, both lately opened; one is kept by the curate of one of the pariſhes, and the other by a Diſſenting miniſter; and, if proper encouragement be given to them, it is to be preſumed, a conſiderable change for the better may be expected in the intellectual attainments of the riſing generation.

It muſt not be forgotten, that there is a ſmall book-ſociety, principally confined to the circulation of pamphlets and reviews; and there was another formed upon a rather broader ſcale, but is has declined; becauſe amongſt its members no one could be found both willing and competent to manage its concerns. And as a proof that improvement may be expected, it is with pleaſure I add, that I have heard a book-ſociety has juſt been formed, compoſed entirely of ladies, with the exception of a clergyman, whom they have deſired to act for them as treaſurer and ſecretary. Public-library there is none; and, except among profeſſional men, no private ones. The inhabitants in general are to be claſſed among the middle rank in ſociety: there are a *few* opulent families; a great many poor; but the poor are ſupplied with food, in the article of fiſh, at a very cheap rate. In other *reſpects*, proviſions are higher than in the neighbouring towns. The population, lately aſcertained, is about five thouſand, excluſive of ſailors; but the proportion of females is very large.

NAUTICUS.

Dartmouth, July 13, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS *by the* FIRE-SIDE.

LET me retire at times from this buſtle of life, and commune with myſelf in the cloſet of my heart. I now ſit in the centre of a crowded city. Placed in the nave of this great wheel, it moves turbulently round, but I am ſtill. A voluntary and temporary ſeceſſion from ſociety may have a tendency to brace and invigorate the mind, to give it a maſculine independence, a happineſs ſubſtantive and ſelf-denied. Yet, I ought to conſider, that ſuch ſecluſion may degenerate into a ſullen and ſelfiſh eſtrangement from the world, which, after all that has been ſaid of it, is, to uſe Voltaire's phraſe, a very paſſable world. Certain it is, that terreſtrial enjoyment can never reſult from a cynical iſolation. Short retirements ought rather to urge a ſweet return. Like an healthful excurſion in the country, this ſelf-ſequeſtration will promote the better health of the heart, and refreſh it with a purer air; for, were it more corrupt and contaminated than what common intercourſe with the world affords, who would be ſo hardy as to talk with himſelf?

I once was alone upon the Lake of K—; alone—for the boatmen, as to any touch of ſociety, were no better than their boat: indeed they were worſe, for their indifference to the beauties of the place checked my feelings, and repreſſed the coming inſpiration of the ſcenery. When I eſcaped from them, and ſtood alone in the midſt of vaſt nature, I was ſenſible of a pleaſurable elevation and expanſion of ſoul; a feeling of being placed nearer to God, by being farther from man; a ſenſation of ſelf-ſufficiency, which kept me buoyed above the earth, yet in full proſpect of its ſublime beauties. I thought myſelf Lord of Iniſfallan, with all its ſweet variety of grateful green; and I walked through this garden of nature with a degree of that proud independence which diſtinguiſhes a moſt amiable ſavage, Jean Jaques Rouſſeau. But a drizzling rain began to fall, and, from the ſame moment, my enthuſiaſm began to cool. The Genius of the Lake deſerted me, and I, who thought I could ſpend my life in this grand wooded amphitheatre, in a delightful dilation of mind over this fair expanſe of

of water, was glad, in little more than half an hour, to look out for company at the kitchen-fire. Ill calculated for general ſociety, I ſhould be a worſe hermit, except I could ſupport myſelf, as I believe hermits often did, by thinking that the world they affect to leave is talking of them. Even the mind of Rouſſeau might at times have been peopled with ſuch ideas.

How well-fitted would Inisfallan have been for the burial-place of Rouſſeau, for the repoſe of the man of nature and of truth. I have ſeen a view of the Iſle of Poplars, in the Lake at Ermenonville, where his body was, for a time, ſuffered to remain, until (I think, by a great want of taſte and delicate feeling) it was tranſported to the Pantheon of *men* at Paris. This was taking him by violence from the beloved boſom of nature, to place her child on the breaſt of a hired and proſtituted nurſe. He was not able to give reſiſtance; but, could he have done it, his free and indomitable ſpirit would have cry'd aloud—Leave—O leave me to repoſe! He who uſed to ſay, "That he never loved praying in his room; the walls, and other trifling works of men ſeemed to thruſt themſelves between God and him." He who ſaid, "When you ſee me at death's door lay me under a ſhady oak; I promiſe you I ſhall be better." I repeat it, it was a great want of national taſte, to ſqueeze the urn of ſuch a man among their mob of immortals. The 'coſtume' of characters would have been much better preſerved, by leaving him in a ſerene, ſequeſtered ſpot, on which the eyes repoſe, and every part of the ſcene ſpeaks for the hallowed inhabitant, and ſays,

"Placida *demum* in morte quieſco."

I lately ſaw another print, which I wiſhed, for the ſake of the moral contraſt, to have placed near that of the tomb at Ermenonville. A little old man, with ſhoulders elevated above the head, ſat in an arm-chair in the agony of death.—It was Frederic II. the late terrible warrior, and King of Pruſſia. Two grenadiers, one on each ſide, held, as high as their arms could extend, a large taper, and ſo exactly in the ſame attitude, that they ſtill appeared to act under his word of command. The Prince of Pruſſia was kneeling with awe, rather than ſorrow, at his ſide. No woman ventured to appear. Rouſſeau died in the arms of a woman, and that woman his wife. She has narrated his laſt converſation, which was beautifully characteriſtic. He deſired the window that looked into the lawn to be opened, that he might take a laſt view of divine nature; and, after ſpeaking, to his wife in the language of endearment, and the kindeſt condolence, he got up to go to the window, fell down on the floor, and expired, while ſhe ſupported him in her arms.

What has become of theſe oppoſite men?—this republican, and this deſpot; this man-hater with the moſt humane heart, and this man-deſtroyer, who affected to love philoſophy and the Muſes, but only wanted their panegyric and adulation. Where are ye now?

Is mind merely the reſult of material organization; and, that organization deſtroyed, is the mind diſſipated and loſt, to paſs into ſome untried change, ſome new form of being? What is this breath of life, which animates the duſt of the ground? Is the ſoul a mere quality, the reſult of organization; or, is it only the powers of life, or life itſelf? Does the brain ſecrete thought as the liver does bile, or as other ſecretions not leſs wonderful in their reſult? Are we immortal only in the ſenſe of an implied indeſtructibility of the primary particles of matter, which are always changing from one combination to another, in the revolutions of the great wheel of exiſtence? It appears, that there is no body, of which identity can be predicated for any aſcertainable length of time, that the brain can never be in the ſame ſtate any two given moments, and that permanent identity can be but partial ſimilarity. "Thou'rt not thyſelf; for thou exiſts of many thouſand grains, that iſſue out of duſt." And when the whole organization of the brain is completely deſtroyed and diſſipated, it ſeems hard to conceive how conſciouſneſs can continue, unleſs it adheres, as a quality, to the indiviſible, indeſtructible atom, or is an element *ſui generis*.

The doctrine of the Chriſtian reſurrection of the *whole* man ſeems moſt agreeable to the theory of mind being the reſult of organization; but the Gnoſtic doctrine of a ſoul diſtinct from the body, which in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity was deemed heretical, became at length the general belief. The Gnoſtics themſelves got it from the Platonic doctrine, and Plato himſelf from the philoſophy of the Eaſt, which, in the Vedas, thus ſublimely imagines the ſpiritual, ætherial principle: "All ſpirit is homogeneous, the ſpirit of God in kind the ſame with that of man, though differing infinitely from it in degree; and, as material ſubſtance is mere illuſion, there exiſts, in this univerſe, only one

one generic, ſpiritual ſubſtance, the ſole primary cauſe efficient, ſubſtantial, and formal, of all ſecondary cauſes and appearances whatever, but endued, in the higheſt degree, with a ſublime, providential wiſdom, and proceeding, by ways incomprehenſible, to the ſpirits which emane from it." That ſpirit from which theſe created beings proceed, through which having proceeded they live, toward which they tend, and in which they are ultimately abſorbed; that ſpirit is the Great One. Armſtrong has made a poetical paraphraſe:

There is, they ſay, (and I believe there is),
A ſpark within us of th'immortal fire,
That animates and moulds the groſſer frame;
And, when the body ſinks, eſcapes to Heav'n,
Its native ſeat, and mixes with the Gods.
Meanwhile, this heav'nly particle pervades
The mortal elements; in ev'ry nerve
It thrills with pleaſure, or grows mad with pain;
And in its ſecret conclave, as it feels
The body's woes and joys, this ruling pow'r
Wields at its will the dull material world,
And is the body's health or malady.

It appears probable, that there are not in nature two ſubſtances of qualities ſo oppoſite, and even contradictory, as mind and body are ſuppoſed to be, which is nearly demonſtrated from the impoſſibility of two ſuch ſubſtances acting upon each other, without having one common quality between them. New elements are from time to time diſcovered, ſuch as the electric, the magnetic, fluids, the *vis inſita*, or principle of vitality inherent in the muſcular fibre; the principle of acidity, called oxygen, which ſo long concealed itſelf from the European philoſophers, but ſeems to have been early acknowledged in India, as a fifth element, under the name of "Ahaſs;" all theſe principles and elements lately diſcovered imply a yet unknown variety. The ſpirit of animation may be an element ſtill more ſubtly material, even fire itſelf; the new caloric, and ancient *anima mundi*, which Voltaire has ſo well deſcribed in theſe comprehenſive lines:

Ignis ubique latet, naturam complectitur omnem;
Cuncta parit, renovat, diſcidit, unit, alit.

Perhaps it is better not to think too much of our fate in futurity. It makes us once again children in the dark, and puts the mind into a ſtate of terrifying ignorance, and hypochondriacal credulity, which makes it too ſubſervient to thoſe profeſſing to be wiſer, but, in reality, not a whit wiſer, in thoſe vaſt obſcurities than ourſelves; and, in truth, the general behaviour of the clergy, their perſonal worldly-mindedneſs, and political ſervility, make the heart revolt from the profeſſion. Is not the exiſtence of a clerical order inconſiſtent with the true principles of Proteſtant-diſſenters, who take the New Teſtament as their plaineſt and beſt inſtructor, who are all equal as members of Chriſt's kingdom, and over whom ſuch a diſtinction of ſpiritual rank muſt tend to introduce a human authority uſurpatory of the right of Jeſus as Chriſt? It is curious, that thoſe who enjoy life the moſt, ſhould fear death the leaſt; and, certainly, that moſt vivacious breed of men, the French, ſeem to die, as they live, in more apparent good-humour than any other nation in Europe. The Turkiſh idea of its being an inevitable deſtiny blunts the ſharpneſs of death; and, to my feelings, it gives a degree of ſocial warmth to this chilling change, when I think how many thouſands are, at the ſame inſtant, ſharing in the companionſhip of mortality. Death, ſays Milton, is to life the crown or ſhame. Certainly it is moſt honourable, and may be ſuffered with a ſort of enjoyment in the field of battle, in the cauſe of our country. There it becomes *productive*, and has a value. Burns deſcribes this beautifully:

Nae could faint-hearted doubtings teize him;
Death comes—wi fearleſs eyes he ſees him;
Wi bloody haund, a welcome gies him;
And when he fa's,
His lateſt draught of breathing leaves him
In faint huzzas.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION *through* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *during the* SUMMER *of* 1797.

(Continued from p. 106.*)*

FROOME, SOMERSETSHIRE, *Friday* 7. To this place, and all its inhabitants, I was hitherto a perfect ſtranger. But I was not long permitted to remain ſo. My name ſoon tranſpired. It flew from houſe to houſe; and I found myſelf ſuddenly and unexpectedly in the midſt of friends. I was too agreeably importuned to reſiſt the temptation of a temporary delay. Excurſions in the neighbourhood were planned; a cheerful party was formed for the evening; and the moſt flattering attention was paid to my comfort and my welfare.

In the morning, we rambled through the romantic dell, called *Vales Bottom*, into

into which the various branches of the river Froome empty themſelves. Thence their collected waters flow onward beyond Freſhford, between which and Bathford they are joined by another ſtream, and empty themſelves into the Avon.

In this dell, we viſited a cloth-mill, where we ſaw ſeveral women waiting for *ſpare-wool*, which they ſpin with the hand, at 2½d. per lb. Upon inquiry, I learned that it was great work to ſpin two pounds in a day. The children employed in the factory earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week; for which, in the ſummer time, they work fourteen hours in the day. I need not add, their looks were pallid and miſerable. The women, who pick knots off the work, earn from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per week, to which may be added the little perquiſite of the wool picked off—perhaps, on an average, about 6d. per week more. From hence, we traced the dingle upwards to its abrupt termination or boundary, where, amidſt a luxuriant bed of daffodils, the fairies of the fountains may be ſuppoſed to repoſe themſelves. Here I was ſhewn a very curious and myſterious ſpring, which, I was informed, flows outward to the river for one half of the year, and inward from the river during the other half: and, it is affirmed by the neighbouring people, always to change its courſe (without the leaſt reſpect to the act of parliament that altered the ſtyle) on Old Midſummer's Day.

Vales Farm is alſo another of the remarkables in the neighbourhood of this dingle. The houſe was formerly the manor houſe, and here are ſtill the ruins of an antique parlour, and of a Roman Catholic chapel, now uſed as a woodhouſe. The farm conſiſts only of little better than 100 acres; yet, I was informed, that it paid 60l. a year direct taxes.

Having explored this dale to its upper extremity, we now returned to trace it downward, and amuſe ourſelves with its ſinuous appendages, and expanding varieties; among which muſt not be forgotten its uſeful lime-kilns, nor its picturesque, half-ruined bridges—ſtill leſs, the rude old excavation in the rock, to which we aſcended, and at the mouth of which, ſheltered by a fine ſcreen of coppice wood, we ſet ourſelves down to liſten to the murmuring of the waters haſtening over their broken bed, and mark the browzing flock, and here and there a cottage that diverſified the ſequeſtered ſcene. Deſcending ſtill lower by ſome ruined and deſerted buildings, we came to a conſiderable fulling-mill, over whoſe dam (after all not unfrequently the beſt of all *artificial* caſcades, becauſe, in fact, the leaſt artificial), the wide ſheet of water, now ſwoln by frequent rains, guſhing with rude roar, and driving over its ſteep and craggy bed finely overſhadowed with trees of all growths, preſented us with ſome very intereſting ſcenery, which, if not picturesque, was ſomething more—was poetical, if I may be allowed the expreſſion.

Purſuing now our road along the ridge of the dell to the *village of Elm*, we were preſented with a new ſcene, of which the prominent objects were ſome iron-mills and cots, overhung by rocky and woody precipices on the one ſide, and the village itſelf ſituated on the oppoſite bank, under which the river ruſhed and foamed along; and the correſpondent accompaniments of which were new ramifications of the dingle in the rear, one of which was cloathed and choaked up, as it were, with luxuriant trees and underwood, forming a ſort of pent-up ſea or torrent of waving foliage, through which the real ſtream that guſhed was rather marked by its murmurings than its obvious courſe, till it ruſhed out to mingle itſelf with the main river.

Iſſuing from this romantic dingle, we croſſed ſome fields to the neighbourhood of a leather-manufactory, and another fulling-mill, to amuſe ourſelves with the reverberations of a double echo.

We now returned to Froome, and devoted the remainder of the day to friendſhip and conviviality.

Saturday 8. *Froome.* The early part of this day was devoted to the factories, and to the different proceſſes of card-making, carding, and ſpinning of wool, and other objects that ſeemed worthy of obſervation; among which muſt not be forgotten, the famous caſk (at the ſign of the Bell, if I recollect rightly) which is about as high as a two-pair of ſtairs window, and holds I know not how many hundred hogſheads of ale. I need not add to this fact the remark, that Froome is a large and flouriſhing town. It is built upon very abrupt hills. The houſes are of ſubſtantial ſtone, and the ſtreets are paved, or rather pitched. Manufacturers earn from 10s. to 12s. per week—ſome more. Huſbandmen not more than from 8s. to 9s. The church is ſpacious and neat; but the majority of the inhabitants are Diſſenters. There are four meeting houſes; one Methodiſt, one Preſbyterian, one of General, and one (the largeſt of all) of Particular Baptiſts: the Unitarians are few; and of known proſelytes to "the Age of Reaſon" there are none.

After

After dinner, we walked to *Longlete*, in Wiltſhire; a heavy, dull, and taſteleſs incumbrance, every thing belonging to which is in hideous taſte, the Park excepted; and even that is but ſo-ſo. The canal is nothing better than a naſty ſtagnant pool; and the Aviary no longer contains any thing worthy of notice. But I forget that a great perſonage is reported to have thought, that this place was altogether *a very fine thing*. We returned to Froome, to ſpend the evening with a friend, from whoſe garden we had a view of the famous white horſe cut out on the ſide of a hill.

Sunday 9. *Beckington*, through which we next paſſed, is a conſiderable manufacturing village, well built with ſtone. In it is a large boarding-ſchool, the maſter of which was building himſelf a handſome new houſe.

Rode is another large, but leſs handſome, village; exhibiting many very mean cottages, and the appearance of much dirt and wretchedneſs. In the manufactures here, many men, women, and children are employed.

Farley, the next place we arrived at, is a little ſcattered village, but well-built with ſtone. At the entrance are ſome good old houſes, particularly one, in the ſpacious garden of which a reſpectable clerical-looking man was diligently employed in collecting roſe-leaves, probably for the medicinal purpoſes of his good lady, the Madam Bountiful of the village. The church is a plain, neat, little building.

Farley had once a caſtle, the memory of which is ſtill preſerved upon the map. Of this, a ſmall fragment of the ruin, with the addition of much new work, is made into a farm-houſe. The other remains are parts of a very extenſive wall, with fragments of three or four towers, of one of which the ſhell is tolerably entire, and finely veſted with Time's venerable livery, the ivy; and a chapel, with a painted dormitory to the left, miſerably out of repair. In this are ſome fine monuments of the Hungerford family: one very ancient; another bearing date 1648: the effigies are cut in white marble, in a good ſtile of ſculpture. There are alſo ſome curious reliques; the armour of the Hungerford family, and Oliver Cromwell's ſaddle. In the vault are ſeveral old coffins, and ſome curious mummies, the leaden caſes of which are molded to the forms and features of the reſpective faces.

Hence, by a foot-track, through a country at once wild and fertile, we proceeded to *Iwarn* (or *Iford*), which preſented a ſcene of beauty and fertility; the river Froome, here a wide and rapid ſtream, and finely embowered, flowing through an antique ſtone bridge, between two hills, up one of which, by the road-ſide, the village is ſcattered. At the front of this picture, juſt beyond the bridge, are placed two handſome houſes, the reſidences of Mr. Graysford and Mr. Weſt. From hence (entering the county of Wilts) with little deviation from the courſe of the Froome, a diverſified and ſomewhat romantic track conducted us to Freſhford; the hills that riſe from the borders of the ſtream being on one ſide finely wooded, and on the other ſprinkled with hamlets and cottages, while the downs, with a range of ruins at the baſe, terminate the perſpective.

Freſhford. We approached this winding village through a hay-field, whoſe abundant crop did not appear much injured by the wetneſs of the ſeaſon. At the entrance is an apparently good and ſpacious inn, built with ſtone, but which the taſte either of the proprietor or the occupant has cauſed to be painted, to give it the reſemblance of flaring red brick. The ſituation of this village is hilly and the buildings are ſtraggling; but the appearance is altogether pleaſingly romantic, and it commands proſpects of a fine country.

We paſſed the works of a canal then cutting from Newbury to Bath, to communicate with the Coal-canal, whence the ſinuoſities of the Froome conducted us to *Stoke*, a romantic and beautiful little village, ſcattered from the hill-top all the way down to the water-edge.

We now take our final leave of Wiltſhire, and, following no further the courſe of the river Froome, mount, by a ſteep aſcent, to *Claverton Down*, not without ſome indication in the appearance of the manſions we paſſed, of the elegance of that fine city we were about to approach; and of which, with all the luxuriant ſcenery around, we had preſently a noble view from *Prior Park*.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *of* PROFESSOR BYGGE, *of* COPENHAGEN, *on the* NEW SYSTEM *of* WEIGHTS *and* MEASURES *adopted in* FRANCE.

THE learned Profeſſor Bygge, of Copenhagen, was lately employed in a miſſion to Paris, the expreſs object of which was to examine the merits of the new French metrical ſyſtem, and the practicability of its introduction into foreign countries. His obſervations upon the various

various curiosities, and the collections relative to the arts and sciences, with which the metropolis of the French republic abounds, have already been presented to the British public in an English translation. A second volume has lately been published by the same author, containing, among other matter, remarks on the French system of weights and measures, which we shall give to our readers. Professor Bygge shews himself considerably averse to this system; and perhaps the time is come in which this important plan may be examined with more impartiality in France, as the first impressions produced by this bold and ingenious undertaking are very considerably worn off.

Professor Bygge begins by shewing the great inconvenience which was felt by the extreme variety of weights and measures in common use in France, which differed not only in distant provinces, but even in neighbouring towns; and he justly praises the wise intentions of the government, in reducing the whole to a common standard. "The easiest, simplest, and least expensive method of accomplishing this object," he observes, "would have been, doubtless, to have taken for the standard of length the French foot (*pied de roi*), the use of which was universal throughout France, and its relation with the measures of other countries most accurately ascertained. In like manner, for admeasurement of weight, the *poids de marc* might have been rigidly adhered to, as it is much used throughout Europe, and well known in commerce. The Paris pint, which legally contains forty-eight cubic inches, would have answered all the purposes of a measure for fluids; and the Paris bushel for dry goods. By these simple means, all the well known measures might have been preserved, which have been in constant use for centuries; and the public would not have lost the French foot, and the *poids de marc*, which have been employed in a vast number of mathematical, philosophical, and chemical calculations; and in a multitude of books, French and others. There would have been no difficulty in having accurate standards of these measures sent to the different departments, and their use enjoined by law.

"But this idea appeared too simple. It was wished not only to procure an equality of weights and measures for France, but to take a basis of admeasurement from nature herself, to introduce it in every country and to give to the whole world the same system of weights and measures. It was likewise supposed that their accuracy could never be impaired, or at least might always be restored, should the original standards be destroyed by fire or any other accidents, or injured by the lapse of time.

"The plan of the new French metrical system is certainly due to Borda, whose knowledge and ingenuity are well known. I have often observed to him that I was surprized that the simple pendulum under the latitude 45° should not be assumed as the unity for a measure of length, since this standard is so easy to be found, and to be fixed with rigorous exactness.

"His answer was, that it would not suit their purpose to use it, since it would be necessary, in determining its length, to employ the divisions of time, which themselves are arbitrary. But surely time and its divisions must be considered as fixed and unalterable in nature, as long as the globe continues to turn on its axis with an equal motion.

"The metre is the basis of the new French system of admeasurement. It is a ten millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole. The length of a degree of the meridian has been measured at 45° of latitude; every thing therefore depends on the accuracy with which this has been ascertained. Now, the imperfection of our mechanical instruments, joined to the comparative weakness of our organs of sight, the greater or less serenity of the atmosphere, the difficulty of well distinguishing the signals, and many other obstacles, all of these expose the most practised astronomer, when using the best instruments, to commit errors, which he is afterwards obliged to correct in an arbitrary manner. With the most accurate instruments, he may commit an error of one toise in ten thousand. This assertion is not founded merely on hypothesis, but on the experience of many years which I have had in trigonometrical surveys.

"Besides, the instruments made in France, not being constructed with as much accuracy as they are capable of being brought to, I think I am authorised to consider the error which I mentioned as more considerable; but allowing only this, it would make the difference of a twentieth of a line in the metre, and certainly this is not inconsiderable. But I am persuaded, from the dimensions of the meridian taken for the metrical basis, that the error may easily be double what I have mentioned, or the tenth of a line.

"The degrees to the north ought to be larger than the others; however, notwithstanding all the care and accuracy bestowed on this subject, it was found that under the latitude 43° 31′ the degree measured 57,048 toises; and in 45° 43′, it was 57,040 according to one measurement, and 57,050 according to another.

"This difference of ten toises shews that I have not exaggerated in supposing it possible, and even unavoidable, that an error might be committed, amounting to no less than six toises in a single degree.

"Hence it may be seen that even such accurate astronomers as Cassini and La Caille have not been able to come nearer the truth than one toise in ten thousand, and I suspect never will make a closer approximation; and from their own calculations the metre ought to be 3.0807 French feet.

"Since, however, the decree of the 18th Germinal fixed it at 3.0794 French feet, Bouguer's admeasurement of the meridian at Peru must have been adhered to, in which the elevation of the earth under the equator is reckoned at a three hundred and twentieth of its axis. But who is not struck with these arbitrary hypotheses, and with the difference which exists between these two bases for determining the metre, each of which appears as probable as the other, and yet differing the tenth of a line! In my opinion the true dimensions of the metre are still subject to a greater uncertainty than the length of the simple pendulum under a given latitude; and it cannot yet be affirmed with truth that the length of the metre is justly given, that it is invariable, and fixed by a natural standard.

"It has besides been taken for granted that the curvature of the arc of the meridian, from the equator to the pole, forms a perfect ellipsis. But this is still a mere hypothesis, for the degrees measured by Beccaria at Turin, by Liesganig in Hungary and Austria, and by La Caille on the coast of Africa, seem to prove that this curvature is by no means a perfectly regular ellipsis. This therefore would make it impossible to calculate the length of the whole meridian from the measurement of only a few degrees, and consequently would throw an equal difficulty on the valuation of the true length of the metre.

"In the new French system every division, from the highest to the lowest, is made by tens. This undoubtedly affords the greatest facility for calculations; but it may be doubted whether this mode of division is equally eligible for mechanics. I am of opinion that actual subdivisions of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, &c. may be made with much more accuracy than those of tenths. These last are a real school of patience for instrument-makers. In practical mechanics it is an undoubted truth that it is impossible to divide by tens and hundreds with the same exactness as by two; and this is shewn particularly in the construction of octants, quadrants, theodolites, graphometres, &c.

"If the new metrical system should come to be adopted universally, our successors would cease to have any connection with the science of their predecessors. Let us imagine our posterity employing the New Republican Calendar, using instruments divided into 100 degrees, and dividing the day into ten hours, undertaking to read astronomical, geographical, and nautical observations made in past times. To understand these observations, they must be reduced at every line, to translate our present language of calculation into their own idiom, and all their time will be taken up in reducing the antient divisions of time and space into correspondent modern terms. Soon they will be fatigued with these perpetually recurring calculations, and will reject altogether all books of the old style; and thus the fruit of so much laborious research made by our predecessors will be entirely thrown aside. The same will happen in works of natural philosophy and chemistry, in every case where weights and measures are concerned.

"This is a real and powerful obstacle to the progress of arts and sciences; for, to bring to perfection the sciences of astronomy, geography, and hydrography, it is particularly necessary to compare the result of antient and modern observations.

"Conformably to the new system the day was to be divided into ten hours, the hour into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 seconds.

"The two excellent watch-makers, Berthoud and Breguet, along with some others, made however remonstrances with the directory, in the name of their whole body, on the great inconveniences which would entue from such a division of time, and the particular injury which the whole trade would suffer thereby.

"This had the effect of obtaining from the government a resolution to postpone this innovation. I have only seen in Paris two clocks constructed on these divisions. One is a large clock set up in the middle

middle of the *Façade* of the Thuilleries, looking to the garden, which drew a good many gazers as an object of curiosity out of the common mode; the other is properly a time-piece, made by Berthoud, which has gone very regularly for these fifteen months.

"As to what concerns the Republican Calendar, difficulties likewise occur with regard to the precise period at which the French year begins. It ought to be on the day, in which, according to astronomical observations, the sun enters the first point of the sign Libra. Now the sun does not enter this sign every year on the same day and hour, and thus the republican year is equally subject to variations; and it is besides very difficult to determine this period, both for the past and the future. But, in the calendar of all other European nations, which is consecrated by long use and by the approbation of the greatest legislators and astronomers for its exactness, the computation of time, by the assistance of an easy intercalation, may be made for many centuries, past and to come; a computation which will not produce an error of a single day, compared with the true astronomical calculation, in less than 3200 years. It surely required more mature reflection, before a chronological system was to be abandoned, which possessed so much simplicity, facility in computation, and such rigorous exactness.

"The names adopted in this new system, such as, *metre*, *are*, *stère*, *litre*, and *gramme*, will long have a barbarous sound to the ears of the people; and it will be no less difficult for them to comprehend that the prefixed terms *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*, denote division by ten, an hundred, and a thousand, and that *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*, signify multiplication by these numbers; and the fact is, that, notwithstanding the pains taken by the Directory to introduce the new system, by multiplying models of the standard weights, and distributing them to the departments, its use is almost entirely confined to the limits of Paris, and to the public officers, the latter using the new system merely in compliance with express orders. The greater number of the vast population of France neither know nor understand the new system, and continue in the old track; and it will probably require some centuries before this system has entirely displaced the use of the antient weights and measures.

"How great the difficulty then of introducing the new metrical system throughout Europe? There are reforms which are liable to too many obstacles in their introduction, and which entrench upon too powerful and multiplied interests, to be undertaken without the most serious inconveniences to the present state of society. It is in such cases however, that the necessity for such reforms may often be obviated by wise and prudent measures on the part of government."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. ALLARDYCE has taken much pains to shew that the conduct of the Directors of the Bank of England has been censurable, for not increasing the dividends upon Bank stock, and it must be confessed that his premises *appear* to warrant his conclusion, I was not, however, satisfied by the explanation which he gives of such paradoxical conduct, on the part of the Directors. Their interest in the concern was, I thought, too great to be despised, and to keep the dividend much below the point to which it could safely be carried, appeared to me an instance of negligence altogether unparalleled. I therefore consulted Dr. Adam Smith; and reflecting upon his observations, I felt convinced that the Bank-directors have not merited the blame imputed to them by Mr. Allardyce.

Perhaps I may be able to suggest to that gentleman the ground of his mistake.

He finds that private Bankers can divide yearly 13⅓ per cent. upon their capital, and *therefore* he considers that the Bank of England could increase their dividends either to that rate, or near it, or perhaps beyond it.

The capital of private Bankers, however, does not exceed what is necessary to keep by them for the discharge of their engagements, their notes, &c. as they come in. A private Banker, we may suppose, gains five per cent. per annum, upon the whole amount of the notes and bills which he can circulate. To support that circulation, it is only requisite that he should hold a certain proportion of cash in his hands. His profits are to be reckoned upon the amount necessary for that purpose. If, for instance, upon an average he circulates notes, &c. to the amount of a million, and the capital, or the quantity of money which enables him to do this, is a quarter of a million, he will gain upon that capital 20 per cent. per annum, deducting the expence of managing his business.

A part of that capital, beſides, may be depoſited in his hands by others without any intereſt, or at a rate of intereſt lower than what he himſelf charges. In that caſe his profits will be ſtill further increaſed according to the amount and nature of thoſe depoſits. The profits of London-bankers, who do not iſſue notes, ſeem entirely to ariſe from the advantageous employment of the money depoſited in their hands. Upon any capital of their own which they may employ, common intereſt alone can uſually be obtained, but when to this amount is added the intereſt yielded by the depoſits of their cuſtomers, their profits may be ſufficiently large.

But the Bank of England ſtands in a ſituation very different. Beſides the capital in money which like other Banks it muſt hold (at leaſt when it is not, as at preſent, reſtrained from paying in ſpecie), the Bank of England has lent to Government a capital of above 11 millions, for which, inſtead of the profit which that capital, if it could be employed, would naturally yield, it receives only three per cent per annum.

Amount of accumulated capital ſuppoſed to be - - -		£.4,000,000
Amount of depoſits, ditto - - - - - -		2,500,000
		6,500,000
Lent by the Bank to Government for ſix years without Intereſt - - -	3,000,000	
Amount of caſh held for anſwering demands ſuppoſed to be - - - - - -	1,000,000	
		4,000,000
		2,500,000
Profit upon this diſpoſeable ſum of £2,500,000 - -		125,000
To which add profits ſtated above, - - - -		1,150,000
		1,275,000
Deduct income tax - - - - - - - -		127,500
Remains as ſuppoſed total of profit - - - -		1,147,500

The preſent circumſtances of the Bank may yield a dividend of about 10l. per cent. which amount, in various ways, has actually been divided. But if payments were made in ſpecie, the amount of Bank-notes circulated would be reduced in proportion to the ſpecie ſo employed, and the profits of thoſe notes muſt be reduced alſo, together with the profits upon the whole concern. It would not perhaps be prudent in the Directors to raiſe the dividend at once to its highest rate, when the continuance of that high rate muſt be very precarious. Probably one third part of the capital originally ſubſcribed by the Bank-proprietors, would be ſufficient to carry on their buſineſs to its preſent extent; and, *then indeed*, the dividends might be very much increaſed.

Mr. Allardyce claims a diviſion of the ſum which the Bank has accumulated. This accumulation, however, is the only real efficient capital that the Bank poſſeſſes. Divide it among the Proprietors, and in the firſt place their annual dividend would be diminiſhed by the amount of the ſimple intereſt which that ſum would yield;—in the next place, when payments were to be made in ſpecie, the buſineſs could not be conducted with facility or ſecurity, and perhaps an abſolute ſtoppage might take place.

I know not whether any one has conſidered, in a juſt point of view, the ſuſpenſion of payments in ſpecie by the Bank. Certainly no *injury* to the nation was to be apprehended if all the caſh that it poſſeſſed had been ſent to foreign countries by the operations of commerce.

To me therefore it appears, that, in adopting the meaſure in queſtion, the Bank-directors were actuated by the view of extending their paper-circulation, and of augmenting in conſequence their aſſiſtance to Government. On the part of Government, a minor conſideration might be, that a quantity of ſpecie was thereby reſerved in the Bank-coffers, for a purpoſe to which ſo much was then applied—the payment of foreign ſubſidies. The meaſure, however, was of a deſperate complexion; but the brave are ſaid to be Fortune's favourites, and the raſh are often indebted to her, for "hair-breadth eſcapes."

At a future opportunity, I will endeavour to ſhew in what manner and degree that meaſure has been detrimental to the nation.

Sept. 1, 1801. J. N. HUNT.

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS even your Magazine is not always pure from rhetorical flouriſhes againſt foreſtallers, regraters, and monopolizers, I feel an inclination to try, whether or not you will admit a little cloſe reaſoning in favour of thoſe whom, after long and diſintereſted conſideration, I regard, not only as abſolutely incapable of doing harm, but as eſſentially requiſite to the commerce of *all the neceſſaries of life*.

The reaſons why any perſon buys any commodity to ſell again: or, why any perſon ſells any thing to another, knowing that the buyer intends to ſell it again, are,

1. Becauſe the perſon who buys to ſell again, can improve the article by additional *labour*.

2. Becauſe, with regard to the diſpoſal of the article to the conſumer, he poſſeſſes ſuperior *information*.

3. Becauſe he has more *time*.

4. Becauſe he has more *capital*.

5. Becauſe he will, in general, take more *care* of the article, when it is his own property, than if he were to ſell it for another man.

Try any caſe of foreſtalling by the above poſitions, and you will find that the foreſtaller has benefited the public, by increaſing the value of the commodity, in ſome one of thoſe ways, or in ſeveral, or in all combined.

Again:

1. It is not for the advantage of the public, that the owner of any commodity ſhould ſell it to the conſumer before it has received the requiſite quantity of *labour*.

2. It is not for the advantage of the public, that he ſhould ſell for a lower price than he would otherwiſe ſell for, in conſequence of want of *information*.

3. It is not for the advantage of the public, that he ſhould ſell for a lower price, in conſequence of want of *time*.

4. It is not for the advantage of the public, that he ſhould ſell for a lower price, in conſequence of want of *capital*.

5. It is not for the advantage of the public, that any commodity ſhould be ſold for a lower price, in conſequence of the want of *care*, or the diſhoneſty of a perſon ſelling on commiſſion.

Try all political-regulations that impede the free courſe of trade by the above rules, and you will find that they are diſadvantageous to the public, in ſome one of the above ways, or in ſeveral, or in all combined.

This ſubject is not of temporary intereſt, from being at preſent under diſcuſſion; but, in a country where the prime article of ſubſiſtence is annually imported, and where, of courſe, the moſt abundant harveſt is ſcarcity, it is a ſubject of high and perpetual importance. I am willing to illuſtrate theſe rules by examples; and, from time to time, to prove the theory by the practice from which it is taken, in as ſhort and logical a manner as I can.

MISORHETOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of a* JOURNEY *from* COPENHAGEN *to* HAMBURG, *&c.*

(Continued from Page 107.*)*

EARLY in the morning of the 28th of April, we left the farm houſe at which we ſlept, and proceeded on our journey. We breakfaſted at *Remmels*, a ſmall and inconſiderable village, and from thence continued our journey to Itzehoe, which was our next ſtage, diſtant from Remmels fourteen miles. As we approached this town, the fields, which were chiefly ſown with wheat and barley, were incloſed by hedges of black thorn, and the country appeared to be well cultivated; ſtill the roads were very heavy, and the wheels of our vehicle were, for the greater part of the way, ſo enveloped in ſand, that we were ſometimes obliged to get out and walk, as the horſes, though we had four, could with difficulty proceed. Immediately before we arrived at Itzehoe, the proſpect from a mountain, or rather a hill (for nothing is here on a grand ſcale), at the foot of which lies the town, is very pleaſing; the country before us appearing to be more populous, better cultivated, and graced with more trees than we had been accuſtomed to behold. At length, we arrived at Itzehoe, with our faces as ſun-burnt as if we had been an India-voyage, which was occaſioned by the reflection of the ſun from the ſand. We went to the Hamburg Coffee-houſe, where the accommodations were ſo good (indeed they were the beſt that we had met with ſince we left Copenhagen) and the people ſo very civil, that we were induced to ſtay two days to reſt ourſelves, as our journey for the laſt ſeventy miles had been extremely fatiguing.

Itzehoe has a very ancient origin: it is named from a fortreſs built the beginning of the ninth century, by order of Charles the Great, to repel the incurſions of the Danes into Germany: this fortreſs was called Eſſcho or Iſſcho; in proceſs of time, it was ſurrounded by a number of houſes, which

which about the middle of the thirteenth century obtained the privileges of a town. It has ſince been ſeveral times deſtroyed, but is now a ſmall, agreeable, and well-built town, partly ſituated on the river Stöer, which runs into the Elbe, and has been erroneouſly mentioned, by ſome travellers, as a canal cut from that river. It is diſtant from Hamburg forty ſeven miles. The church, which is in the market-place, is very ſmall, but the ſteeple is high, and of a particularly light architecture; it ſtands on four ſmall iron-pillars, which at a diſtance are hardly perceivable.

From Itzehoe to Glückſtadt is twelve miles: part of the road is acroſs a large heath covered with ſand, between which and Krempt, is the village of *Steïnburg*, conſiſting of about ſixty large farm houſes, the economy of which was the ſame as of that before deſcribed. The upper part of the gable-ends of the farm-houſes in this part of Germany, like many of the houſes in the Weſt Indies, conſiderably overhang the lower part. Some of theſe farmers are rich; in one houſe which we viſited, the rooms were not only neatly but elegantly furniſhed: I was told that the proprietor was worth 40,000 ſpecie dollars, the whole of which he had accumulated by farming. On a riſing ground, about a mile from this village, is a monument, in the form of an obeliſk, which has a ſubterraneous paſſage leading to the palace of Count Rantzau, a mile diſtant, in the county of that name. Half-way between Itzehoe and Glückſtadt, is the ſmall town of *Krempe* now only remarkable for the height of its ſteeple, which ſerves as a mark for ſeamen. It was formerly ſituated on the banks of the Elbe, and ſo ſtrongly fortified that it ſuſtained a ſiege of above twelve months, during the civil wars of Germany; its fortifications are now no more. The road from this town is the ſame as in France (*a chauſſée* on each ſide of a *pavé*, riſing in the middle), the country about here being low and marſhy; it is in ſome parts highly cultivated, and ſcattered all over with farms of different ſizes, which give pleaſing ideas to the reflecting traveller, when he learns that it is only 150 years ſince this part of the country was a complete ſwamp, of no poſſible uſe to either man or beaſt.

Glückſtadt, which we entered over a fine, broad draw-bridge, is fortified, but the fortifications are in want of repair. This is the Daniſh capital of Holſtein; it contains a court of judicature and a court of chancery for that province. It may be ſaid that Glückſtadt is a ſmall, well-built town; ſeveral canals run through it, the principal one croſſes the top of the market-place, and is here connected with another, which divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The harbour is broad, and has water ſufficient to admit large veſſels; it is defended by a caſtle on the Elbe —if that may be called a defence, which would require ſome other fortifications to defend itſelf: indeed, in the opinion of thoſe who have ſeen the fortifications in France and the Netherlands, ſuch as thoſe of Liſle and of Valenciennes, of Maeſtricht and of Breda, the defences of this country will almoſt dwindle into inſignificant entrenchments; nevertheleſs, they are not to be deſpiſed, as in *theſe things* the name goes a great way. This town has not ſo much commerce as it formerly had, though it enjoys the ſame privileges as the Hans Towns; beſides which, all religions are tolerated here, which is not the caſe in the latter places. The people of Glückſtadt appear unpleaſant to ſtrangers, but, I am told, that they are very ſociable amongſt themſelves: they imitate the Germans rather than the Danes, and their manners are, in conſequence, a mixture of both. In their inattention to foreigners, they reminded me of my own countrymen, whoſe want of feeling and regard for men of other countries are proverbial on all parts of the Continent.

We remained ſeveral days at Glückſtadt; and, as we had now arrived on the banks of the Elbe, I took a retroſpective view of my journey from Copenhagen hither. I had been in Norway and Sweden, and found on this journey, that the bold and ſublime ſcenery, with which thoſe countries abound, was but ill-exchanged for the views in Denmark and its continental dominions; ſtill in the latter places the picturesque ſometimes occurred, but of romantic proſpects we had none, unleſs thoſe about Apenrade and Flenſburg might be called ſuch. In many parts of Sleſwick and Holſtein (as before mentioned) nothing was to be ſeen but large tracts of ſand, with here and there a few brown furze-buſhes, with hardly a ſpot of verdure to cheer the weary eye of the traveller; ſome parts of Holſtein particularly reminded me of Saliſbury-plain in England. Through the whole extent of this route, there is little to gratify the philoſopher, the man of taſte, or the man who travels for the purpoſes of information. Indeed the attainment of uſeful knowledge on this journey was placed farther from our reach, by not having the advantage that is found on other parts of the continent:

tinent: I allude to the public-tables, which ſo much enliven travelling in France, Flanders, Germany, &c. From this ſource much information is ſometimes obtained, as men of education and ſcience are frequently to be met with at the *tables-d'hôte* in theſe countries. Still we had not many inconveniences to encounter on our journey. In England, we are often ſtopped by toll-gates; in France and Flanders by the barriers; and in Holland and Germany, there is no end to the ſtoppages, either by the ſurly and ſupercilious centinel, the impoſing cuſtom-houſe-officer, or the collector of the *paſſagée-gelt* (paſſage-money): nothing of this kind occurs in the journey from Copenhagen to Hamburg, if we except three or four turnpikes in Zealand and Fünen, and the interrogatories adminiſtered to us at the Caſtle of Gottorp. At each ſtage, we generally procured a bottle or two of wine, ſome cold meat and white bread; as there was nothing but black bread and French brandy to be had at the ſmall inns, or barns, into which we drove between the ſtages, to refreſh our horſes and drivers. After we arrived on the Continent, particularly after we had paſſed Haderſlében and Apenràde, the change was very perceptible in the dreſs, manners, and language of the inhabitants. The dreſs of the higher claſſes was more ſtiff; and that of the lower claſſes (as we approached Germany) was leſs cleanly than we had been accuſtomed to ſee in the Daniſh iſles. The manners and behaviour of both the higher and lower claſſes in Jutland and Holſtein were repulſive, which made them appear to conſiderable diſadvantage to us, particularly when contraſted with thoſe of the Danes, who are in general hoſpitable, and attentive to ſtrangers. The languages ſpoken in Sleſwick and Holſtein are Daniſh, *Plat Dytch* (Ang. low German), and *Dytch*, i. e. German. In the northern parts of Sleſwick, from our landing at Aareſünd, till we reached Apenràde, the Daniſh language is generally ſpoken; but, from thence to Sleſwick (the town of Flenſburg excepted) we heard nothing but *Plat Dytch*. At Sleſwick, as before mentioned, the German language is ſpoken fluently, as it is all over Holſtein*. The cultivation of the Daniſh Iſlands was far ſuperior to that of the countries which we had laſt paſſed through; but natural cauſes operate greatly in favour of the former: yet, it is ſaid, that Sleſwick and Holſtein contain more inhabitants on a ſquare-mile than is to be found in either Zealand or Fünen.

The expence of a poſt-waggon and four horſes from Aareſünd to Glückſtadt, was at the rate of a ſpecie-dollar per Daniſh-mile, the whole amounting to twenty-eight ſpecie-dollars (i. e. 6l. 6s. ſterling). Had we gone direct from Copenhagen to Hamburg, the whole expence of only poſt-waggons and boats would have been 12l. 13s. ſterling; to which, our expences on the road being added, the amount would have been about 24l. ſterling. If a perſon have no buſineſs to call him to Hamburg, it would be adviſeable for him to take our route (by which he will ſave forty miles in diſtance) and from Glückſtadt proceed in a boat to Cuxhaven; the boat will coſt about ten ſpecie-dollars, including which, he will ſave at leaſt from 8l. to 10l. ſterling; as the expences at Hamburg, and from thence to Cuxhaven, are immoderately high. I have been thus particular in giving the regular rate of poſting, as fixed by the government, becauſe travellers who do not underſtand the languages are liable to be impoſed on. To this it may be neceſſary to add, that the rate of travelling in Sleſwick and Holſtein, with *two horſes* (for whether you travel in your own carriage, or in a poſt-waggon, the charge is the ſame) is two marks and four ſkillings, Holſtein-currency (i. e. 2s. 10d. ſterling) per Daniſh mile in Sleſwick, and per German mile in Holſtein.

From Glückſtadt to Hamburg, through the villages of Elmſhorne and Pinneberg, and the town of Altona, is about forty-three miles; the journey is generally performed in the ſame kind of vehicle as we travelled in from Copenhagen. Through the whole of this extent of country there is nothing intereſting, or worthy the atten-

* I omitted to mention in my Sketch of Copenhagen, that the German and French languages are uſually ſpoken in the polite circles of that city: the Daniſh language not being liked, on account of the diſagreeable tone uſed in its pronunciation. The Danes, particularly the inhabitants of the capital, wiſh to be thought a poliſhed nation, they therefore adopt the languages of that claſs of nations. Engliſh is not ſo much ſpoken as it was formerly. When the King returned home from his Engliſh tour, it was the faſhion in the *beau-monde* to ſpeak that language; but, like moſt faſhions which are founded more in novelty than in reaſon, it has now loſt much of the public eſtimation: there is at preſent (in 1796) but one Engliſh teacher in Copenhagen, and he has but little practice.

tion of the intelligent traveller. The entrance into Hamburg is through the Altona-gate; on the approach to the city, it has a grand appearance, but this is wholly forgotten, when you have been in it half an hour.

N. B. In my last Sketch, *Ritzebuttle* is stated to contain 80 houses, it should have been 200.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* JOURNEY *to the* SUMMIT *of* MOUNT PERDU, *one of the* UPPER PYRENNEES, *by* CITIZEN RAMOND, MEMBER *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

CIT. L. RAMOND, of the Legislative Body, of the National Institute, as likewise member of many learned societies, has lately published a Narrative of his excursion to Mount Perdu and the parts adjacent, on the crest, or most elevated summit, of the Upper Pyrenees; in which, (among other facts and discoveries sufficiently interesting to captivate the attention of the naturalist, and which, in a confused assemblage of ruins, shew nature acting by constant laws, and concealing a real order under apparent disorder), the most important object, next to tracing the different elements which enter into the composition of the Pyrenees themselves, is that great mass of organic fragments which repose on the cimex or highest point of the Pyrenees. In those savage regions, where no one before himself had dared to penetrate, and where nature displays such fierce, terrible, and even horrid forms; the very dangers to which the author exposes himself, and the sensations which he experiences at the sight of so many extraordinary objects, add considerably to the value of his researches. Before the journey of Citizen Ramond, it was not unknown that there existed different fossil shells in that immense chain; but till then they had been only discovered in very small quantities, in a small number of places, and rather in the upper mountains than in the lower. It was undoubtedly known, but only as a singularity, to naturalists. They had, however, remarked the extreme abundance of calcareous matter, which predominates even in the upper regions of those mountains. Pallassou had made mention of it in his *Essay on the Mineralogy of the Pyrenees*. Without having ever reached the principal summits, he had judged of their nature by the strata which the torrents bring along with them, and by the same index he had ranged Vignemale, the Pic Blanc, and the Marboré, in the class of the last deposits of the sea. In the year 1786, Citizens Vidal and Reboul, having commenced operations which tended to determine exactly the height of the *Pic du Midi*, they inferred from thence, that of the different parts of the chain which are visible from the highest parts of that ridge; and so they judged that the principal summit of the Marboré was the most elevated point of the Pyrenees. But this summit is precisely the Mount Perdu, the height of which above the level of the sea is estimated at 3332 metres, or 1710 toises. They afterwards visited the valleys of Gavernie and of Estaubé, situated at the foot of Mount Perdu; and they ascertained so well the calcareous constitution of them, as to have no doubt that all the *faftigia*, or heights, supported on these vast bases, were formed of the same kind of stone; but to what order of revolutions do these immense deposits appertain? To resolve this question, sufficient data were wanting. In these circumstances, Citizen Ramond, in his turn, assailed the crest of the Pyrenees, rising to more than 3000 metres over the graduations or steps of the circus of Gavarnie, and, after an inspection of the places, came to this conclusion—*that the Pyrenees were finished when Mount Perdu was formed*—the inclination of the layers (coudres) towards the granitical axle of the chain, the nature of the rocks which cover it, and the order in which they succeed each other in proportion to their distance from it, had determined him to form this judgment. This however, was only a conjecture; for he had not as yet perceived, in the calcareous matter of these high regions, any trace of marine bodies. The moment of verifying this matter was now come; the Pyrenees, restored to peace, were likewise so to observation; and Citizen Ramond directed all his thoughts towards visiting again the Marboré, and opening himself a passage to Mount Perdu. But how must he arrive at this? At the entrance of the valley of Estaubé, its summit appears above the high walls that inclose it, like a cone all resplendent with snow. Citizen Ramond judged, that if he could scale those walls, or overturn them, he should have a view of the body itself of the mountain, and he decided to seek his route along the bottom or level of Estaubé. Provided with two excellent guides, and followed by some young pupils, full of zeal and courage, he set out from Bareges, the 25th Thermidor, year 5. In the evening, he reached the heights of Coumelie. At the break of day,

day, they took the route of the valley of Eſtaubé, and were not long in diſtinguiſhing the ſummit of Mount Perdu, which appeared above enormous rocks, cut perpendicularly like walls; but ſoon it diſappeared behind thoſe very walls, which ſeemed to riſe higher in proportion to their nearer approach. At length, after four hour's journey, they found themſelves at the foot of an intermediate glacier, covered with ſnow, and conſequently acceſſible; this glacier, which conducted to a breach or opening that ſeemed to face Mount Perdu, they reſolved to attempt by eſcalade. At length, after many attempts, the leſſening of the cleft or breach, the ice concealed under ſnows of a pure white, the ſinking of the high limits of the dell or valley, and the cold wind which ruſhes through the vaſt aperture of the cleft, again viſible under giganteſque proportions, indicated the ſummit of the creſt, and their arrival at the deſired end; or, at leaſt, the creſt which they aſcended is only ſeparated from the ſummit of Mount Perdu by the eroſion, or falling off, of a part of its flanks: this ſummit was before them, a little to the left, white, but ſhaded with grey, and envelopped in the boſom of a light cloud, which circulated ſlowly about it. Here, after a cry of joy, which announced the change of ſcene, a ſolemn ſilence ſucceeds, at the aſpect of a new world, at the vaſt depth which ſeparates the travellers from it, the glaciers which gird it round, and the ſnow which covers it; altogether preſenting a frightful and ſublime ſpectacle, with which all their faculties were overwhelmed. At their right, ſtood detached *the Cylinder* (another peak of the Marboré) more ſombrous than the ſnow, more menacing than Mount Perdu itſelf, erect upon its baſe, and ſo near them, that it ſeems to touch Mount Perdu by the hand. At the foot of theſe two ſummits is a lake, ſtill remaining iced, whence riſes a band of rocks, which form here a long promontory; the figure of this band indicates a perfect ſimilitude between its ſtructure and that of the platform of the Cylinder. On their reaching the promontory, which was eaſily done, Citizen Ramond found its rock divided into horizontal ſtrata, like thoſe of the Marboré, and like the Cylinder and its platform. But were theſe ſtrata or fiſſures? The firſt ſtroke of the hammer reſolved the queſtion: they were fiſſures, and the ſtrata were vertical. All thoſe which he had paſſed by, in mounting towards the creſt, were more or leſs in the ſame direction: and now all the doubts of Cit. Ramond, with regard to the exiſtence of ſhells and other marine-ſubſtances in the upper regions of the Pyrenees, were ſhortly to be removed; he was preparing to ſtrike a ſecond ſtroke into the heart of the rock, when he perceived, on its ſurface, a reddiſh projection; he looks at it more narrowly, and finds it to be a broken-off piece of the polypus kind (*un tronçon de polypier*) which he miſtook at firſt for the cellular millepora. He examines further, and he ſees the ſuperior valve of an oyſter filled with orthoceratites; afterwards he finds fragments of a faſcicular madrepora; then other bruiſed or battered zoophytes, which he could not determine; and laſtly ſome portions of échinites, which it was no leſs difficult to refer to their ſpecies. Here, an avalanche, or great drift of ſnow, falling from the ſummit of the mountain with a formidable noiſe, determined the departure of the travellers. It was neceſſary to deſcend; but to deſcend here—*hoc opus, hic labor eſt*—the very idea of returning over the ſnow, by which they had mounted, made them ſhudder. They ſearch for an iſſue or egreſs at the eaſtern extremity of the baſin; they turn the graduations of Mount Perdu; they ſlide, one after another, along a narrow cornice, ſuſpended over abyſſes; from thence, they glide into a ravine; from that into another, and ſo from ravines to ravines, from precipices to precipices, they at length arrive at the bottom of the valley of Eſtaubé. Shortly there burſts forth one of thoſe ſtorms ſo terrible in the mountains; by the glare of the lightning they ſearch for an aſylum to paſs the night; they arrive at a ſhepherd's hut, but too ſmall to contain all the travellers. The weakeſt find a lodging here, and the moſt robuſt take ſhelter under the excavation of a rock. Towards the end of the ſame ſummer, Citizen Ramond reſolved to reviſit the ſame objects, under new appearances, and by another route. The glacier was then much changed; the ſnow was no more; but a field of ice, furrowed in all directions by large and vaſt crevices, where the foot could not reſt on a ſingle point; rocks lengthened into walls, curved into amphitheatres, cut out into graduations; riſing into towers, to which the hand of giants ſeems to have applied the plumb and line, preſented new and ſtrange aſpects to raviſh the contemplation, at leaſt, where the charm of enthuſiaſm is not wanting, which alone can conduct the traveller (through ſo many ſubverſions, ſtorms, torrents, avalanches, wrecks, and heaps of ruins; the revolutions of the earth, of the

elements, or, to borrow ſome of the intereſting traits in the author's pictureſque deſcription, "Old rocks, all petrified with carcaſes; creſts ſurcharged with the ices of an eternal winter; an auguſt monument of venerable ſpoils; an immenſe cemetery of the inhabitants of the ancient world; a lugubrous diadem and funereal girdle of ſnow, where time paſſes on without ever growing young again; where death, by its ſubſtance and forms, is every where; from whoſe awful precincts every thing that lives is rejected," &c. &c.) to ſee theſe grand and terrible objects of nature. In this ſecond expedition, the author made many important obſervations. By digging leiſurely in the promontory of the lake, and in the rocks round about, he diſcovered a multitude of new teſtaceous animals, the ſpecific characters of which he endeavoured to point out; he found others which he could not refer to any known genus; and, laſtly, he thought he perceived even the bones of quadrupeds, exactly repreſented by the ſilex, both in their exteterior and interior conformation. Foſſil-bones on the higheſt mountains of the Pyrenees? This queſtion opens a vaſt field of conjecture to Citizen Ramond, who, however, did not direct all his obſervations to the mineral kingdom only; the beautiful and rare plants of theſe mountains attracted likewiſe his regard, and this occupation made an agreeable diverſion to his other reſearches. To ſtudy better the chain of the Pyrenees, he traverſed the vallies of Gavarnie and of Héas; he viſited *le Coumelie* and *le Pimené*; and, laſtly, makes the following reflections on the chain of the Pyrenees, as diſtinguiſhed from the Alps, and other mountains, the ſtructure of which is better known. 1. The chain of the Pyrenees is eſſentially more ſimple. 2. There appears, however, to have been more trouble in the formation of the mountains ſuperimpoſed on the primitive chain. 3. The calcareous matter, whether primitive or ſecondary, is here more ſenſibly abundant. 4. The ſecondary calcareous matter is here elevated to a more conſiderable height. And, 5. The ivaſion (*l'ivaſion*) has been effectuated in a contrary direction.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on ſome of* MR. HORNE TOOKE'S ETYMOLOGIES.

(*Continued from p.* 113)

OF. The word ꝼꝛoꝑa *offſpring*, from which Mr. Tooke derives *of*, is merely a compound of A, *from*, and ꝼoꝛan, *to go*; ſo that his whole explanation conſiſts in referring our Engliſh prepoſition *of* to the A. Saxon prepoſition *a*.

FOR. Notwithſtanding the ingenuity which Mr. Tooke has diſplayed, in interpreting the uſe of this prepoſition by the noun ꝼaꝛꝛina, *cauſe*, I cannot agree with him in referring it to ſuch an origin. In the firſt place, ꝼaꝛꝛina is a very obſcure word, and far from having that vulgar notoriety which Mr. Tooke himſelf teaches us to look for as the neceſſary qualification of words employed in ſo extenſive a capacity. "All particles are in truth, in all languages, the ſigns of the moſt common and familiar ideas, and thoſe which we have moſt frequently occaſion to communicate. They had not otherwiſe become particles."—"The particles are always the words which were the moſt common and familiar in the language from which they came." Div. of Purley, p. 334.

2. Mr. Tooke ſhould have told us what we are to underſtand by the word which he thus employs in his interpretation of *for*. As he uſes it, it certainly does not correſpond with what either philoſophers or the vulgar have been accuſtomed to underſtand by *cauſe*. Let us take only a few inſtances out of the numerous collection which he has given us. "*Chriſt died for us*, i. e. we being the *cauſe* of his dying." Surely no one can ſay that theſe expreſſions convey the ſame idea. "*Chelſea Hoſpital was built for diſabled ſoldiers*, i. e. diſabled ſoldiers being the *cauſe* of its being built." Whatever idea of cauſe Mr. Tooke may attribute to our Saxon anceſtors, we ſurely muſt ſuppoſe, that when they ſpoke of one thing being cauſed by another, the neceſſary exiſtence, at leaſt, of that cauſe muſt have been implied. But Chelſea Hoſpital might be ſaid, without the leaſt impropriety, to have been built for diſabled ſoldiers, though there had never been a diſabled ſoldier in the world. "*He ſpeaks one word for another*, i. e. another word being the *cauſe* of his ſpeaking that word which he ſpeaks." What ſpecies of cauſality this alludes to, I cannot divine. "*He ſets down twelve acres for every man*, i. e. every, or each man, being the *cauſe* of his ſetting down twelve acres." But, if a narrator were to expreſs himſelf ſo, would he not be immediately aſked, whom they were ſet down *for*? "*Shall I think the world was made for one?*" Notwithſtanding the depravity of the times, I ſhould be ſorry to believe this ſo popular a doctrine as Mr. Tooke's interpretation would make it. According to

him, it must be the creed of every one who believes the existence of one first *cause*. "*There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice*; or, that which we call virtue, we call virtue *for* a natural, eternal, and immutable reason; i. e. a natural, eternal, and immutable reason being the *cause* of our so calling it; or, there is a natural, eternal, and immutable reason, the cause of that which we call virtue." If *for* signify *cause* here, what is the meaning of *against?* It is evident, that the two words are directly opposed to each other: and, in such a case, according to Mr. Tooke, "having once discovered one of the adverse parties, the meaning of the other must follow of course," p. 347. It will not be very easy, however, to explain the meaning of a word denoting the *opposite of cause*.

Without going further into detail, I shall observe, that Mr. Tooke has frequently, in his interpretations, employed what many must think a very unauthorized periphrasis and has in a very few instances, given a synonimous explanation. The word which he makes to represent the cause is, in general, not the *cause*, but the *object*. If his explanation were just, the preposition *by* should, in its sense of causality for which we now so commonly employ it, be capable of supplying the place of *for* in the passages he has quoted; which it will not do in a single instance. It must be remembered withal, that Mr. Tooke has advanced not a single authority to shew that ꝑaɼɼina, or any obvious corruption of it, was ever employed in the office of *for*; and therefore it is a sufficient objection to his opinion that ——

3. A much more simple and plausible etymology offers itself in the noun ꝑop, *way*, *road*, the root or the offspring of ꝑoꝛan, to go. Without using more latitude of construction than Mr. Tooke has done with *cause*, such a word will furnish us with a much better illustration of the sense of *for*. Our author has shewn this himself in one, at least, of his interpretations. "*He quivered with his feet, and lay for dead*; i. e. as if death, or his being dead, had been the *cause* of his lying; or, he lay in that *manner* in which death, or being dead, is the *cause* that persons so lie." Here he has given indeed an explanation of the meaning of *for*; but it is in the word *manner*, not in the word *cause*. *To lie for dead*, is to lie in the *manner* of one dead; or, as we say elliptically, in a manner, or, in a *way*, dead. This, however, is not the most usual signification of *for*, though its occasional employment in this *way* is sufficiently explained by our frequent use of the word *way* at present in the sense of *manner*.

The ordinary office of *for* is to represent the *road* to some object. So *Christ died for us*; we were the object in his *way* to which he died. Chelsea Hospital was built *by way of** (relieving) disabled soldiers. "I write *for* your satisfaction;" or, by *way* of satisfying you. "He speaks one word *for* another;" in his *way* to another, whilst another is his object. "We sailed directly *for* Genoa;" in the *way* to Genoa.

Sometimes *for* is used in apposition with the word following it, which thus expresses not the object of the way, but the way itself: as in the instances, "hired *for* life;"—"Chemists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known;"—"he lay *for* dead (as above noticed);"—"moral considerations can *no way* move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* (in the *way* of) the will."—"To die for a deserter," denotes according to Mr. Tooke, that the being a deserter is the *cause* of my death. But would he not think it harsh to apply such a construction to the expression—Horne Tooke was persecuted *for* a traitor? The word, in both cases, denotes not the *cause*, but the *way*, or manner, of my death, and of his persecution.

The instances which Mr. Tooke has quoted from Tyrwhit of the use of *for*, in the sense of *against*, admit of a very easy interpretation, if we consider that one thing may stand in the *way* of another, either as the object to which it is directed, or as the obstacle by which it is impeded†.

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* The more proper form of this expression seems to be *by way to*, as the words following it represent the object to which what goes before describes the way.

† As we commonly employ *against* to denote the latter of these relations, the use of *for* is generally restricted to the former: and it is from this customary distinction that these prepositions have been usually regarded as opposites. A distinction, however, in so great measure arbitrary, was frequently overlooked, and many more familiar instances might be added to those of Mr. Tyrwhit, in illustration of their interchange of capacity.

"*Against* my love shall be as I am now,
With Time's injurious hand, crush'd and o'erworn;
When hours have drain'd his blood, and fill'd his brow
With l nes and wrinkles; when his youthful morn

The Anglo-Saxon ꝼoꝛ is very frequently prefixed to verbs with the ſignification of *away*, as in ꝼoꝛ ȝanȝan, to go away; ꝼoꝛ-cyꝛꝛan, to turn away; ꝼoꝛ-meltan, to melt away. In old writers, ſuch compounds as *for-wear*, to wear away; *for-drive*, to drive away; continually occur; and the words *forget*, *forgive*, *forbid*, *forlorn*, &c. are eaſily traced to the ſame origin. Mr. Tooke's *cauſe* here deſerts us entirely; he has not even introduced the leaſt notice of this uſe of *for* in what he ſays on the ſubject. That he ſhould have omitted all mention of it in this part of his work is not, however, more ſurpriſing, than the manner in which he *has* alluded to it in two other paſſages. In a note to p. 331. (4to. ed.) where he has ſatisfactorily ſhewn that the French *hors* is a corruption of the Latin *foris*, we are told, that the words *forfeit*, *foreclose*, and many others where *for* occurs with this meaning, are derived from the French. And at p. 495. we have the following line of Chaucer:

"I ſe no more but that I am *fordo*."

introduced as an illuſtration of the word *forth*: "*fordo*, i. e. *forth done*, i. e. *done* to go *forth*, i. e. *out of doors*;" *forth* being derived from the French *fors* (now written *hors*), and that from the Latin *foris*. I ſhould have thought that every reader of Anglo-Saxon muſt have known that this uſe of *for* in our language was much prior to any of its acquiſitions from either the French or the Latin: and that no one, with the bare knowledge that the Gothic derivative ꝼoꝛ ſignifies *way*, and that *for* in compoſition is rendered by *a way*, could admit a doubt of their being the ſame word.

It is needleſs to ſhew, that the uſe of *for*, as a conjunction, is to be referred to the ſame import which belongs to it as a prepoſition. Mr. Tooke has ſufficiently ſhewn the abſurdity of ſuppoſing any characteriſtic diſtinction. As, however, its uſe in the former capacity was ſubſequent to its employment in the latter, we find its ſignification here more frequently obſcured by ellipſes, and diſtorted by corruption. The German *für*, which has deviated much leſs from its ſtrict primitive ſignification than our *for**, is ſtill confined to the office of a prepoſition.

To remove the etymology, which I have here been offering, ſtill further beyond the uncertainty of conjecture, it may be obſerved, that the Germans, beſides the prepoſition *für*, which they have in common with us, employ very frequently in the room of our *for* the word *wegen*, whoſe identity with *weg*, way, cannot admit of a doubt. "Dieſer ſache *wegen*," *for* (on account of) this matter; *deſswegen*, there-*fore*; *weſswegen*, where-*fore*. The Anglo-Saxon prefix they render by the ſame word: inſtead of ꝼoꝛ niman, to take away; ꝼoꝛ-ȝan, to go away; ꝼoꝛ-ſendan, to ſend away; they have *weg-nehmen*, *weg-gehen*, *weg-ſenden*.

Forth. Mr. Tooke juſtly conſiders *forth* as the ſame with the prefix *for*†; and though he has given them an erroneous origin, he is nearer the truth probably in his etymology of theſe, than in that which he aſſigns to the prepoſition. Though we muſt not allow the French *fors*, and the Latin *foris*, to interfere with the direct Gothic extraction of our Engliſh *forth*, there ſeems plauſible reaſon for admitting them to be collateral branches of the ſame family. We know that a very conſiderable portion, at leaſt, of the Greek vocabulary is of Gothic derivation; and every probability indicates that the word πορος, the immediate origin of *foris*, *foramen*, our Engliſh *pore*, &c. is the ſame with the Anglo-Saxon ꝼoꝛ. Without inſiſting on the particular accuracy of the following table, it may ſerve at leaſt for a general

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Hath travell'd on to age's ſteepy night;
And all thoſe beauties, whereof now he's king,
Are vaniſhing, or vaniſh'd, out of ſight,
Stealing away the treaſure of his ſpring;
For ſuch a time do I now fortify
Againſt confounding age's cruel knife."

Shakespeare's Sonnets, v. 869.

With thoſe who adopt Mr. Tooke's explanation of *againſt* (as ſignifying *meeting*), this reciprocation of offices will add weight to the etymology which I have been aſſigning to *for*.

* The moſt frequent uſe of the German *für* is in ſuch expreſſions as "left *for* dead;" —"taken *for* granted;"—"ſhe paſſes *for* a virgin," &c. where Mr. Tooke's ſubſtitute, *cauſe*, is totally inapplicable, whilſt it receives a very ready interpretation from ꝼoꝛ. Thus they ſay, "Was *für* wein trinket ihr?" what do you drink for (in the *way* of) wine; "Was *für* bücher wollt ihr haben;"—what will you have for (in the *way* of) books.

† The Saxons ſeem to have employed them indifferently in compoſition; ꝼoꝛ-ꝼaꝛan and ꝼoꝛð-ꝼaꝛan were uſed alike for "to depart,"—"to die."

family,

comparative illuſtration of ſome of the principal branches of this very numerous family, in the principal dialects of Northern and Southern Europe.

ꝼAIRRAN ꝼaran.	Πειρειν.
ꝼoꝛ (a way)	πορος, E. pore, L. foris.
For (prepoſition)	παρα (as παρα τι, wherefore).
—- (prefix)	——(παραιρεμαι to take away†).
Fur, far	πορρω‡ L. porro.
Fore*	προ.
Forth	πορρωθεν.
Ford	πορθμος.
Ferry	περαω.

Sept. 6, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you make your uſeful Publication a vehicle of communication of opinion, as well on the arts, as on any other ſubject, I wiſh through it to convey ſome thoughts on the treatment ſhewn to a particular ſubject, in the annual exhibitions at the Royal Academy. The object I mean to direct attention to is architecture.

Does the Academy mean to intimate that it is a ſchool for architecture, as well as for painting? Does it mean to imply, that becauſe a few architectural drawings are hung any where in its yearly diſplay of art, that it is a foſtering-mother to it, as well as to painting?

The room appropriated to the hanging of the architectural deſigns is of itſelf as ineligible as it well can be for an exhibition of pictures of any kind; it ſurely need not be rendered worſe by the introduction of any thing to obſtruct an equal diſtribution of what little light there is, as is done by crowding this ſmall room with large groups of ſtatuary, which not only poſſeſs the very beſt ſituations for ſhewing the drawings to any advantage, but obſcure them in that poſt they are ſuffered to occupy. Statuary is no more aiding to the effect of architectural drawings, than it is to painting; leſs ſo; and inſtead of filling and darkening that little room with an immenſe pedeſtal, comparatively, for ſtatuary, it would be much more properly placed in the centre of the great room above, at a convenient diſtance from which, ſeats might be placed. But better than either would be to appropriate the room below, the model-academy, to ſtatuary and models alone, and give the library and antique-room to the ſubjects of architecture, placing its miniature drawings neareſt the light. If the Academy, continuing its preſent treatment, ſtyles itſelf a ſchool of architecture, ſurely none but boys will in future pay any deference to it; for it can be worthy the ambition of boys only to ſend deſigns there, and be proud of having their names inſerted in their Catalogue, and their works contribute to ſwell their annual exhibition.

Architects are not to be told, how little architecture is known or regarded by portrait-painters; the one and the other is ſufficiently indicated in their works and treatment. But it may be neceſſary that portrait-painters ſhould be informed by architects, in what light they *ſhould* conſider their art, and be told that there is much more ſtudy and thought required in compoſing a ſtructure combining taſte, convenience, and durability, than in ſuiting the dreſs and back-ground of a portrait to the complexion and character of the human coun enance; and that the ſtudy is of a much more exalted nature, requiring conſiderably more knowledge than is neceſſary to harmoniſe a few colours on a canvas, and to copy the different lineaments of the face.

Mere painters, from their unacquaintedneſs with architecture, judge of its merits only by its approximity to the effects of their own branch of art; and ſuch compoſitions as by the glow and brilliancy of their colouring and finiſhing approach the

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* The words *former*, *foremoſt*, generally conſidered as derivaties of *fore*, are the comparative and ſuperlative degrees of the Anglo-Saxon ꝼꝛum or ꝼꝛom, beginning.

† The Latin *per* was employed as a prefix in the ſame ſenſe with ꝼoꝛ and παρα. Thus *perjuro*, to forſwear; *perdo*, to give away (as *perdere operam*, to loſe one's labour), make away with, deſtroy, *pereo*, ꝼoꝛ-ꝼaran, to periſh; *perverto*, ꝼoꝛ-cyꝛꝛan, to turn away, &c.

‡ πορρω alſo ſignified *beyond*, which Mr. Tooke ſhews to be a derivative of the participle *gone*.

the neareſt to their gaudy productions, are placed in the beſt lights; while ſober deſigns uniting taſte and diſcrimination, and executed with the niceſt attention, are treated as laborious trifles, and placed where they cannot have their merits eſtimated; ſome at the very top, others at the very ſkirting, of the room; and ſome with their backs to the light.*

Still more to expreſs their indifference to architectural ſubjects, whatever is extraneous in the art of delineation, they aſſociate with them; and they are mixed with drawings and paintings of botanical ſubjects, with flowers, and ſhells, and any branch of natural hiſtory. It is not in the preſent exhibition alone that this has been inſtanced, but every late year it has been increaſing, and the preſent is worſe than any former one.

Sir, I know the heads of the Academy have been applied to on this ſubject, but it has not been attended to; on the contrary, the treatment has been worſe; I have therefore made theſe few obſervations, to inform the public how ill architecture is treated by painters, and to intimate to them, that it is not the architect's fault, that their works are made ſo little intereſting—painters have turned them out of doors. The former having provided the latter a dwelling, they have taken poſſeſſion of it, and have turned their protectors out into the ſtreet.

AN AMATEUR IN ARCHITECTURE.
May, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Journeyman-printer, (vol. x. page 437) bears very hard on us authors: and aſſerts that it is an *inviolate* rule with compoſitors never to take the unjuſtifiable liberty of deviating from an author's manuſcript without his expreſs permiſſion. Of this extraordinary workman I can only ſay, *Talis cum ſis, utinam noſter eſſes*; for his typographic brethren have other habits; they are punctually, they are literally, they are verbally careleſs. I have tried experiments; I have been on the watch for ſeveral months paſt; I will now enumerate ſome grammatical blunders, which in communications of my own, have been carefully avoided in the manuſcript, and as regularly introduced on the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

1. Farther for further. Dr. Johnſon, long ago very juſtly obſerved that *further* being the comparative of *forth*, and not of *far*, ought never to be written with an *a*: his remark has influenced general practice: to write or to ſet *farther*, is to violate uſage as well as grammar.

2. Rhyme for rime. The word *rime* has no etymological connexion with the Greek *rhuthmos*: it derives from the Angloſaxon and Iſelandic *riem* or *rim*, which ſignifies the edge of a hide, a thong, a bond; hence the verb *rieman*, to tie with a thong, to bind. Theſe words were metaphorically applied by the Skalds to deſignate that ſort of tying by the edges, which lines, that rime, undergo: and from them all the Gothic dialects have the word. The Germans ſtill diſtinguiſh verſe and proſe, by the names of *bound*, and *unbound* ſpeech.

3. Upon for on. The prepoſition *notwithſtanding* and the conjunction *inasmuchas* have not loſt the meaning implied in their component parts, though they are often written as ſingle words: neither ought *upon*. It can only be uſed with propriety where the words *up* and *on* may both be employed. *Set the ſugar-baſin upon the ſhelf*: but not: *Set down the coal-ſhoot upon the ground*. This blunder is ſo very common in the ſacred books, that wherever a ſcripture ſtyle is aimed at, it muſt be purpoſely affected. The tranſlators of the bible were better Hebræans, than Angliciſts.

A ſimilar remark might be applied to the words *unto* and *until*, which are compounded of *on* and *to*, and of *on* and *till*.

4. Iſe for ize. The formative ſyllable *ize* being derived from the Greek *izô* ſhould always be written with *z*, not with *s*. All verbs therefore formed by the ſame rule of analogy, as to *barbarize*, to *characterize*, to *proſelytize*, ought to terminate in *ize*: whereas the verbs formed from Latin ſupines,

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* Particularly ſee the very beautiful drawings and deſigns in gothic architecture, by Meſſrs. Repton, placed in the very worſt places and lights in the room, Nos. 885, 937, 942, and 1005, particularly 942. See alſo Mr. Alexander's exquiſite miniature drawing of Waltham-croſs, No. 1021. Alſo an elegant deſign and beautiful drawing, of a hall, in gothic architecture by Mr. J. Dixon. No. 1032, which I had not ſeen, but by the accidental reflected light from a lady's white gown as ſhe ſtood near it. And others of great, tho' leſs merit than theſe, to which I have willingly, though indignantly, gone on my knees to examine; and would ſome few of the portrait-painters do the ſame, they would but pay a juſt tribute to merit, and might by attention to ſuch productions beget a juſt ſenſe how unworthily, ſuch works had been treated by being placed in ſuch ſituations.

ſupines, ſuch as to *promiſe*, to *reviſe*, to *manumiſe*, fitly end in *iſe*.

To verbs of French origin neither of theſe rules apply, ſuch as to *advertize*, to *recognize*, to *affranchiſe*: in theſe caſes it is uſual to ſpell by the ear; employing the *z*, or ſoft conſonant, when the laſt ſyllable is accented, or long; and the *s*, or hard conſonant, when the laſt ſyllable is unaccented, or ſhort: for ſoft conſonants, ſuch as *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*, &c. more eaſily unite with long vowels: and hard conſonants, ſuch as *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*, &c. more eaſily unite with ſhort vowels.

5. Forego for forgo, &c. The two inſeparable prepoſitions *fore* and *for* differ in etymology as in meaning: the firſt has an anticipative, the ſecond a privative ſignification: to *forego* is to go before; and to *forgo* is to go without. Theſe two diſtinct ſyllables, which are prefixed to a great number of Engliſh verbs, have as ſtudiouſly been confounded by your journeyman-printer, as they have been diſcriminated by me, ſo as in one place to have occaſioned apparent nonſenſe.

This liſt of grievances could be extended further; but I forgo the invidious taſk. Content that your type-ſetters ſhould efface mere peculiarity (it is in them a natural influence of habit), and ſhould every where ſubſtitute vulgar uſage to recondite propriety.—I only wiſh that undiſputed error and notorious incorrectneſs may not by them be woven into the text of

A PHILOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* PORTSMOUTH.

(*Continued from page* 115.)

THAT the manners of a ſea-port town have any ſtrict relation to elegance, I ſhall not attempt to prove; nor is it neceſſary to puff off our ſcanty fare of public amuſements as compoſing "all the numerous *agrémens* of poliſhed ſociety." Yet, Mr. Editor, as I would not have it conſidered that literature is at quite ſo low an ebb that a Latin inſcription would be as inappropriate on a naval pillar at Portſmouth, as a boatswain's call in the hands of a regius profeſſor at Oxford;† ſo neither would I have it ſuppoſed that all relating to us is coarſeneſs, vulgarity and dullneſs; nor that Portſmouth is one of the kind of towns alluded to in the Sketch of a Journey from Copenhagen to Hamburg contained in your laſt number. To aſſert that it is a place "Where dirt and ſquallid wretchedneſs appear in every corner, and where the lower claſs of people are as debauched as they are in any part of the world,"—however ſuch a deſcription may agree with the ſtate of other ſea-port towns—is to betray a perfect deficiency of knowledge as to Portſmouth. We neither abound in wealth, nor are we ſurrounded by indigence or miſery; and it may be certainly ſaid of thoſe who compoſe the grand proportion of the inhabitants, and who rank as the inferior order, that they are generally induſtrious and hardworking people, and in a far better condition than the ſame claſs in towns and cities that diſplay all the appendages of opulence and exceſſive luxury; and the appearance they make even in their working-days garb is very different from debauchery and wretchedneſs. How far the deſcription alluded to may ſuit the ſtate of ſome of our inland and manufacturing towns, it is not my buſineſs here to inquire. It is worthy of remark that in our dock-yard the artizans in general are a fine healthy-looking body of young men, and that many of them with large families acquire property, and live in ſome credit. Portſmouth has certainly its objects of wretchedneſs and infamy in common with other places, and ſome that are to be found in ſea-ports only; yet their number is not ſo great as may have been imagined. Their abodes are moſtly confined to particular diſtricts, where, though our ſoldiers, by late regulations of our Lieutenant Governor, are debarred open communication, our jolly tars ſtill ſeek recreation and amuſement. As to our *Laises*, and *Thaises*, and *Phrynes*, with whom we can more than fill the upper boxes of our theatre—they are of courſe ladies of faſhion, as well as of virtue and ſentiment, and in theſe days of taſte and refinement will not, I fancy, be imputed to us as a very *extraordinary* diſparagement. With reſpect to cleanlineſs Portſmouth may vie with moſt towns. That, in ſpite of the moſt ſtrict and regular meaſures reſorted to, under the advice

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* Retail for retale. A vulgariſm borrowed from the painters of ſhop-boards: it is derived from *re* and *tale*, a ſelling out again. Owing for owen; the preſent participle active, for the paſt participle paſſive, an error very common in Engliſh writers. Scarce for ſcarſe from the Italian *ſcarſo*, &c.

† Vide Gentleman's Magazine. I had nearly forgotten to mention that notwithſtanding we have ſchools and academies at home, as well for claſſic lore, as the elegant and polite arts of drawing, fencing, &c. &c. we are the chief contributors to the boarding-ſchools, both ordinary and extraordinary, for many miles round.

and

and authority of Kings, Lords, and Commons, to purify every part of the two towns, and to keep our atmoſphere properly oxygenated, there may be ſome filthy and noiſome holes and corners, it is not worth while to deny; yet I do not ſee why this circumſtance, even if true, ſhould be thrown in our teeth, becauſe Portſmouth forſooth happens to be a ſea-port town of ſome note and conſequence.

"Such place hath Deptford, navy-building town,
Woolwich, and Wapping, ſmelling ſtrong of pitch;
Such Lambeth, envy of each band and gown;
And Twick'nam ſuch, which fairer ſcenes enrich,
Grots, ſtatues, urns, and To—n's dog and bitch;
Ne village is without, on either ſide,
All up the ſilver Thames, or all adown;
Ne Richmond's ſelf, from whoſe tall front is ey'd
Vales, ſpires, meand'ring ſtreams, and Windſor's tow'ring pride."

As to our politics, I am not much diſpoſed at preſent to enter into a hiſtory of them. Suffice it to ſay that we are upon the whole a very loyal people—that though the predominant ſentiments of our corporation are not orthodox, they are nevertheleſs duly qualified by local and perſonal conſiderations—that even thus modified, they provoke ſome degree of rancour and hoſtility—and that at a conteſted election for the county, the uncourtly candidate, with all the clamour of his multitudinous friends, has but little chance of ſucceſs againſt our numerous, well diſciplined, and marſhalled forces. Both our newſpapers are of one faith, and inculcate the ſame political creed. We have three ſeveral volunteer corps; two belonging to Portſmouth: one of them, conſiſting of about 200 men, is compoſed of inhabitants of the town and cuſtom-houſe officers; and the other, containing about the ſame number, has been raiſed from the garriſon, generally by the individual who commands it. Portſea corps is ſomewhat leſs, and is made up chiefly of tradeſmen within its walls. The corps ſeldom act in conjunction. Each has its peculiar ſpirit, of the nature of which their different titles already ſuggeſted, in addition to what is juſt ſtated of them, and of the place in general, may ſerve to give ſome idea. In Portſea there is a more popular intereſt than in Portſmouth, by which the corps of the former is doubleſs influenced; and which, with their ſeveral different intereſts and other circumſtances, and perhaps ſome prejudices, creates a marked diſtinction between the two towns, and in general diſpoſes the one to keep aloof from the other. This, in ſome inſtances, may have the advantage of producing rivalſhip in good deeds, while on the other hand it may ſometimes be of diſſervice to both.

From the want of a general public ſpirit, or elſe from the real difficulties that have been conſidered to be in the way of conveying water to us by means of aqueducts, we continue to be ſupplied with it by carts; and though what we get is excellent, the cry of "water" is ſo inceſſant in our ſtreets, that, what with this offenſive circumſtance, and the jumbling noiſe of the carts, we ſuffer an almoſt intolerable nuiſance from the mode through which we obtain it. It is certain that there is a ſufficiency of good water in the vicinity of the towns for their regular ſupply; and I ſhould ſuppoſe that this might be collected, into one or more reſervoirs, from the different wells and ſprings from which we are at preſent ſupplied, if enough could not be obtained from one, and that it would afford an ample ſource for every purpoſe. It would ſave us the trouble and expence of ſuch jobs and projects, as have been meditated and attempted, of bringing it through hills and from rivers twelve miles off; and beſides this, perhaps, would ſuperſede the neceſſity of ſinking wells within our walls, to procure nothing but bad water, and eaſe us of part of the expence and of all the trouble attendant on our preſent means of ſupply. The materials of our preſent wells and pumps might perhaps be made to contribute their aid towards the expence of the undertaking. I muſt confeſs, I have not much conſidered the plan; but as it ſtrikes as ſomewhat practicable, I am induced to ſuggeſt it.

The poor of Portſmouth and Portſea are differently managed in the two pariſhes. In the former, the poor-houſe is an old building, in a ſituation not choſen with any regard either to the health or the morals of the paupers. It is in one of the worſt parts of the town, contiguous to a large barrack always occupied by ſoldiers, and without any ſufficient yard or airing-ground, in the very centre of ſcenes of vice and proſtitution. The pariſh poor-houſe of Portſea is a modern one, lately enlarged, about a mile from the town, at ſome diſtance from any buildings, in a very healthy ſpot, and in itſelf commodious. It has a large area within its walls, and a garden attached to it,

it, from whence, I preſume, it is ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of vegetables. In Portſmouth, the Overſeers of the Poor are appointed yearly, as in other places, ſo that there is a continual change of perſons in office, with no very ſtrong intereſt to bind them to the regular diſcharge of its toilſome duties; and who, if they have every inclination to fulfil them, have not time to make themſelves competent to the taſk, before they are ſucceeded by others, more inſufficient than themſelves.

In moſt caſes the private concerns of the officer are chiefly attended to, and the buſineſs of the pariſh becomes a ſecondary conſideration, or is even ſtill leſs regarded. There may be ſome perhaps who think the worſe they perform the office the more likely they are to avoid the trouble of it for the future. The pariſhioners of Portſmouth have felt theſe inconveniences, and have endeavoured to remedy them, by appointing a permanent governor or overſeer of the poor; but the plan did not ſucceed, and they now go on as before. In Portſea, the pariſh officers have, for a long time paſt, held their appointment for life. They are ſhipwrights belonging to the dock, and being perſons entitled to ſuperannuation, or conſidered as deſerving of preferment, they are relieved of all labour there, ſtill receiving the King's-pay, and, at the nomination of one of the principal officers of the dock, are elected into the offices of church-wardens and overſeers of the poor. They are rechoſen every year, but the election is mere matter of form. Portſea experiences the benefit of this plan, as well as the paupers, and Portſmouth I believe would be very willing to adopt the ſame. The poor-rates of the latter pariſh are much higher than thoſe of Portſea, as will appear, with ſome other particulars I may be able to ſend you on this head, in a future ſtatement. The work on which the poor of both pariſhes are generally engaged, is the picking of oakum, for which at a ſea-port there is neceſſarily a large demand; and I have underſtood, that with reſpect to profit it anſwers very well. Goſport, which is ſituated oppoſite to us, on the weſt-ſide of our harbour, alſo employs its poor at preſent in the ſame manner; but is about to act differently, and in a large building, that is nearly finiſhed, intends by their aſſiſtance to carry on a conſiderable manufactory. How far Portſmouth or Portſea may be benefited, and at the ſame time enabled to promote the health, comfort and morals of their poor, by employing them otherwiſe than they do at preſent, as in the cultivation of a few acres of garden-ground, the produce of which would unqueſtionably find a ready ſale, I leave to the better judgment of thoſe whom it may concern to determine.

Portſmouth is watched as well as lighted, under a particular act of parliament, the expence of which is defrayed by a rate. In Portſea, watch is kept under the old law, ordaining watch and ward; a certain number of the inhabitants watching every night, in turn, or finding ſubſtitutes. Its principal ſtreet, which is Queen-ſtreet, has of late employed additional watchmen for its ſecurity, the expence of which, and of lighting the ſtreet, together with ſeveral others, is defrayed by a voluntary ſubſcription of the reſpective ſtreets.

Our dock-yard, within the laſt twenty years, has undergone very conſiderable and important improvements, and they ſtill continue to be carried on in the ſame ſtyle of grandeur and magnificence. Where ſuch immenſe ſtructures as firſt-rate ſhips of war are erected, and refitted in whole fleets, with a degree of expedition that may well excite aſtoniſhment, machines, workſhops, and magazines, muſt neceſſarily be of relative ſize and conſequence. One of the moſt grand and intereſting ſpectacles that can be exhibited, or perhaps imagined, is the launch of one of theſe ſtupendous ſhips. To be preſent on ſuch an occaſion—to witneſs, with tens of thouſands of ſpectators arranged around, place above place, as in a vaſt amphitheatre, the gigantic power of man diſplayed in this wonderful archievement—to mark the anxiety and enthuſiaſm of the whole aſſembly—to perceive in them for ſome moments before the appointed ſtroke is aimed, that gives the ſtately veſſel to her fate, almoſt delirium—to hear the tremendous craſh of ſpars and ſhores, amid the loud pealing ſhouts that now burſt forth, cheering the decorated ſhip to her deſtined element—the crowded decks joining in the heartfelt acclamations, with martial muſic playing in thundering notes the national air of "Rule Britannia," as ſhe moves majeſtically onward in clouds of foam to meet the bounding main, itſelf a living ſpectacle—to hear and behold this, is undoubtedly ſufficiently to affect moſt powerfully even him who never felt before.

If my limits would allow me to dwell on this part of my ſubject, I am conſcious that I ſhould be unable to do juſtice to it, or to give an adequate idea of the place as a naval arſenal.

The number of men at preſent belonging to the dock, including workmen under contracts

contracts, &c. is about three thouſand. With other new plans adopted, two ſteam engines have been lately ſet up, one of which I believe is on a larger ſcale than any ever before erected, and about three hundred convicts have been introduced into the yard, and are employed in different buſineſſes. This meaſure is of ſuch a nature that the policy of it may be ſomewhat doubted.—In 1796, the people of the dock, in order to ſupply their own families with bread and flour at a cheap rate, formed themſelves into a ſociety for the purpoſe of purchaſing land, erecting a mill, bakehouſe and other neceſſary buildings. Theſe have been for ſome time completed, and the plan I underſtand turns out a beneficial one. As well as in the dock, improvements are carrying on in the gun-wharf, which is of late conſiderably enlarged, and the ſtore-houſes of the victualling-office have been encreaſed.

The land throughout the iſland of Portſea is, as to holding, principally free. There is ſome leaſe-land under our corporation, and ſome under Wincheſter-college, to whom alſo belongs the rectory of Portſea.

We have no buildings deſerving of any note in the way of the antiquary; unleſs I take into my account Portcheſter-caſtle, a hiſtory of which, with the iſland of Portſea, I learn is in contemplation. The church of Portſmouth, with its tower, cupola, and lanthorn, may paſs as a ſtately edifice; but the ſtyle of its architecture is not remarkable for any beauty. The chapels in Portſea may be conſidered as neat buildings, and one of them is ſpacious and lofty. Our town-hall is chiefly noticeable as ſtanding in the way, in the midſt of our high-ſtreet, rendering the paſſage on each ſide narrow and inconvenient. Under and contiguous is our market-place, where, though living by the ſea-ſide, we get but a ſcanty ſupply of fiſh, and of courſe for that little pay extravagantly.—We have a fair in July, that continues a whole fortnight, the inſtitution of which muſt originally have been uſeful. It is now degenerated into mere ſtalls and booths for toys, trinkets, gew-gaws, and raree-ſhows; but it ſtill forms our jubilee, and there is a current tale that, while it laſts, Portſmouth is a ſor of ſanctuary. It extends further than along one ſide of our High-ſtreet, which, during its continuance, is a perfect ſcence of tumultuous revelry, din, hurly-burly, and confuſion.

If Portſmouth has not given birth to many characters of celebrity, yet there is one name connected with it, that may claim admiration and reſpect:—Jonas Hanway, of philanthropic memory, was born here, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1712.

In regard to views and proſpects I ſhall not now attempt a deſcription of them; Mr. Houſman may have ſaid enough, perhaps, to give your readers ſome idea of them. And here I beg leave to conclude. Yours, &c.

Portſmouth, Sept. 8, 1801. W. N.

Population of Portſmouth and Portſea, taken under the Act; excluſive of the Army, Navy, and Militia.

	Inhabited houſes	Uninhabited houſes	Families	Males	Females	Total of Perſons	Employed in Agriculture	In trade & manufacture	Not of the preceding deſcription	Inns, Taverns and Alehouſes
Portſmouth	1130*	4	1640	3148	4691	7839	0	958	6881	114†
Town of Portſea	2539‡	15	3263	6794	8149	14943	8	2294§	12744§	90
Liberty part of Portſea or vicinity within the Boro'	1641‖	10	2034	4367	5017	9384	360	1057§	7864§	23
Guildable part of Portſea or vicinity beyond the Boro'	231	0	227	535	525	1060	195	90	775	4
Total	5541	29	7164	14844	18382	33226	563	4399	28264	231

* High-ſtreet contains about 150 houſes—rents of them, and in Broad-ſtreet, on the Point, generally, from about 40 to 70l. per annum—The generality of the houſes in other parts from about 15 to 30l. a year.

† Fifty-ſix of theſe public-houſes are on Portſmouth Point, which is a part of the town, that at high-water is inſulated, communicating with the other part, by a draw-bridge; and where the total number of houſes is about 300, which I ſhould ſuppoſe have a greater number of perſons to each, than the other houſes of the town.

‡ Queen-ſtreet, the High-ſtreet of Portſea, contains about 180 houſes—rents in general, I ſuppoſe, from about 30 to 60l. per annum—In other parts of the town, they may be generally from about 12 to 16l. a year.

§ There is a miſtake of 103, in two of theſe ſums, in one or other of the columns.

‖ Rents moſtly from 10 to 14l.

Population of Goſport, taken under the Act; excluſive of the Army, Navy, and Militia.

	Inhabited houſes	Uninhabited houſes	Families	Males	Females	Total of perſons	Employed in agriculture	In trade & manufacture	Not of the preceding deſcription	Inns, Taverns and Alehouſes
Town of Goſport in Alverſtoke-pariſh	1440	26	2072	3466	4849	8315	0	1320	6995	84
Liberty part of Alverſtoke or Vicinity of Goſport	466	17	618	1287	1693	2980	244	404	2332	18
Total	1906	43	2690	4753	6542	11295	244	1724	9327	102

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the ſecond book of the Jewiſh Chronicles (XXXV 25) it is ſtated that Jeremiah compoſed a funeral ſong on the death of king Joſiah, who was killed at Hadadrimmon in battle: that this dirge was regularly performed at Jeruſalem by the band of temple-ſingers: and that it was preſerved with his other elegies. No ſuch poem however occurs in this author's Lamentations, which all relate to the diſtreſs of Jeruſalem after its capture by the Perſians; ſo that it is commonly ſuppoſed, like the works the of bard Iddo, to have been loſt. All the reliques of Hebrew literature which have deſcended to theſe times, are preciſely the compoſitions preſerved in the temple-library; can it then have happened that a fragment, by its very deſtination neceſſary there, ſhould have undergone a ſeparate deſtruction? Beſides Joſephus (X Ant. V. 1.) ſtill knew the poem.

A dirge, the public performance of which by the ſinging-men and women was made an ordinance in Iſrael, muſt have been tranſcribed, it ſhould ſeem, with ſome ſolicitude of attention; and that too among the other poems appropriated for national ſolemnities and ſocial worſhip. Amid the Pſalms then is there no part at leaſt of ſo celebrated a compoſition?

The book of Pſalms is an anthology of poems, differing in antiquity, in merit and in matter: it conſiſts chiefly of hymns indeed, ſome perpetual and national, ſome occaſional and perſonal; but it alſo contains epithalamiums, war-ſongs and elegies. This book was certainly compiled after the reſtoration of the Jews; as ſome of the foremore poems celebrate the return from captivity. According to a tradition preſerved by Theodoret and others, it was probably compiled by Zechariah, to whoſe manner of compoſition the latter portions of the collection remarkably approximate.

David, having excelled as a harper, is likely to have bequeathed, through Aſaph (1 Chron. XVI. 5—7), many popular melodies to the band of temple-ſingers. If the ſuperſcriptions "of David," "of Aſaph," "of Heman," "of Ethan," were not intended merely to indicate the adapted *tune* of ſuch pſalms, the Editor, in affixing theſe titles, muſt have relied on deceptious tradition, or gueſſed with blundering raſhneſs; for, among the pſalms called "of David", a great many (V, XI, XVIII, XXIV, XXVII, &c.) allude to the temple as already built; and a great many more (XIV, LIII, LXIX, &c.) allude to the captivity as actual; although David died ſome years before the commencement of the firſt temple, and ſome centuries before the commencement of the Babylonian captivity. The ſuperſcription of a pſalm is therefore leſs to be relied on than internal evidence, in allotting it to a given author.

The ſtudier of Jeremiah's writings will frequently detect among the pſalms a reed analogous to his: for inſtance, in the XXII, XXXV, LV, LXIX, LXXI, LXXIV, LXXIX, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, CII, and in many others. In ſome of theſe pſalms alluſions occur to Jeremiah's quarrel with his nephew Seraiah (LXIX 8) and with the prieſt Zephaniah (LV 13), who were both of the Ægyptian faction (2 Kings XXV 18); ſo that they were written during the ſiege of Jeruſalem. It is the more natural that compoſitions of Jeremiah ſhould have been induſtriouſly introduced into Jewiſh worſhip, as he was ſon to Hilkiah, the reviſer of the liturgy, as he bore an almoſt exceptionable allegiance to the Perſian or Babylonian party, was recompenſed by the beſiegers (Jeremiah XL. 5) after the capture of Jeruſalem, and at all times ſpoke the language of thoſe families under whoſe auſpices the reſtoration was effected. To the Ægyptian faction he was ſteadily hoſtile (M. M. VI 98 and 99); he even accompanied Johanan and his followers to Ægypt, rather to thwart than to aſſiſt their ſettle-

ment in that country (Jeremiah XLIII. 9); for his confidential ſecretary, Baruch, was ſhortly after diſpatched (Baruch I. 1) to Babylon, whither Jeremiah appears to have ultimately* followed. After the captivity at leaſt (Jeremiah XIII. v. 17 and 5) his walks were beſide the Euphrates: ſo that the CXXXVII and ſome other ſimilar pſalms may probably, if not confidently, be alſo aſcribed to him.

Of theſe elegiac pſalms there is one, the eighty ninth, (it ſeems to have begun originally at the nineteenth verſe) written with that carping diſappoinment which pervades every work of Jeremiah, and adapted exactly to the fortunes of king Joſiah. His deſcent from David, his anointment (v. 20), his reſpite (v. 22), his piety (v. 26), his renewal of the covenant (v. 28) are firſt noticed. Then, with a ſomewhat querulous impiety, his deſertion by Providence is bewailed. The irruption of Necho (v. 40), the plunder of the land (v. 41), the triumph of the adverſary (v. 42), and the monarch's flight, wounded, from the battle (v. 43) is detailed. The conſequent loſs of the throne (v. 44), his early death (v. 45), at the age of thirty-nine, and the diſgrace of his memory are ſucceſſively lamented. The poem cloſes with another angry expoſtulation againſt Providence, as if the king had performed his part of the covenant, and had not been duly ſeconded by the Lord whom he worſhipped. The various particulars enumerated do not all ſuit any other Jewiſh ſovereign than Joſiah: to him therefore they ought to be referred. The latter part of the LXXX pſalm then is to be conſidered as Jeremiah's Lamentation for the death of king Joſiah.

This dirge receives from Herodotus (Euterpe, 159) ſome light; and throws much on the often miſinterpreted twelfth chapter of Zechariah, which is apparently out of its place, and ſhould occur among the earlier fragments of Jeremiah. Here too is narrated the expedition of Necho againſt Jeruſalem: for on no other occaſion was Jeruſalem threatened with a ſiege, full of exertion againſt the enemy, delivered finally from the danger, and yet filled with mourning after the event. The expreſſion *there ſhall be as much mourning in Jeruſalem as in the valley of Megiddo*, where Joſiah and his companions fell, renders the application unequivocal. The ſix firſt verſes of the enſuing chapter belong to the ſame oracle. It is no compoſition of Zechariah's, becauſe it profeſſes to have been written before the event, and he was born after: to ſay nothing of the alluſion (Zechariah XIII. 6) to the painful puniſhment † incurred by Jeremiah (Jeremiah XX. 2, and Pſalm XXII. 16,) which would ſuffice to identify the author,

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the MEMORY *of the* REV. G. WAKEFIELD.

FRIEND of departed worth! whoſe pilgrim feet
Trace injured merit to its laſt retreat,
Oft will thy ſteps imprint the hallow'd ſhade,
Where Wakefield's duſt, embalm'd in tears, is laid;
"Here (wilt thou ſay) a high undaunted ſoul,
That ſpurn'd at palſied caution's weak controul—
A mind by learning ſtor'd, by genius fir'd,
In Freedom's cauſe with gen'rous warmth inſpir'd—
Moulders in earth; the fabric of his fame
Reſts on the pillar of a ſpotleſs name!"
Tool of corruption—ſpaniel ſlave of power!
Should thy raſh ſteps in ſome unguarded hour
Profane the ſhrine, deep on thy ſhrinking heart
Engrave this awful moral, and depart!

* The two books of Kings were apparently compiled and finiſhed by Jeremiah; for they contain long paſſages alſo occurring in his acknowleged works (Compare 2 Kings XXIV and XXV with Jeremiah LII). Theſe books were drawn up in Chaldea, ſince Babylonian names of months (1 Kings VI. 1), and other alluſions to Perſian religion (1 Kings XXII. 19), occur; and after the acceſſion of Merodach, whoſe kindneſs to Jehoiachin is therein recorded. It is conſequently probable that Jeremiah, under Merodach, was living at Babylon. One is diſſatisfied to obſerve no mention of the fate of Jeremiah, in the book of his grand-nephew Ezra. The office allotted to Sheſhbazzar (Ezra I. 11) would have been a natural reward of Jeremiah's loyalty. May it not have been the real one? Such Jews as were promoted at Babylon moſtly aſſumed a new name or title; and the ſignature of Jeremiah occurs at Jeruſalem, after the return, on the document quoted at length in the tenth and contiguous chapters of Nehemiah.

† A ſort of ſtocks pierced to receive the hands and feet.

That

That not the ſhafts of ſlander, envy, hate,
The dungeon's gloom, nor the cold hand of fate,
Can rob the good man of that peerleſs prize
Which not pale Mammon's countleſs treaſure buys—
The conſcience clear whence ſecret pleaſures flow,
And friendſhip kindled 'mid the gloom of woe,
Aſſiduous love that ſtays the parting breath,
And honeſt fame, triumphant over death.

For you, who o'er the ſacred marble bend,
To weep the huſband, father, brother, friend,
And, mutely eloquent, in anguiſh raiſe
Of keen regrets his monument of praiſe—
May Faith, may Friendſhip, dry your ſtreaming eyes,
And Virtue mingle comfort with your ſighs;
Till Reſignation ſoftly ſtealing on,
With penſive ſmile bid ling'ring Grief begone,
And tardy Time veil o'er with gradual ſhade
All but the tender tints you would not wiſh to fade!

L. A.

A SONG.

LET others boaſt the treach'rous art
The heedleſs fair to move;
I bear no baſe licentious heart,
But moſt ſincerely love.

Let paſſion's wild impetuous beat
Their throbbing boſoms fire,
Be mine the mild and genial heat
Awaked by chaſte deſire!

I will not praiſe thy ſparkling eyes,
Though there the graces dwell;
Nor will I ſing with fond ſurprize
Thy bounding boſom's ſwell.

A cheek, a'lip, may others gain,
Whom ſenſe alone invites;
But ſhort their joy allied to pain,
And vain their beſt delights.

Be mine to gaze upon thy face,
And matchleſs beauty find,
Nor there to mark one lovely grace
Unſtampt upon thy mind.

Oh! can you nurſe injurious fear
And cold ſuſpicion know!
Let Love diſpel the gelid tear
With his own gen'rous glow!

No fabled pow'rs will I atteſt,
That ſuits a man who feigns;
Can his but be an honeſt breaſt
Where your frank virtue reigns?

Let fooliſh men in labour's mine
Honour or wealth purſue,
The happy huſband's arms be mine,
My only treaſure you.

Unenvied, Lux'ry's laviſh board,
Cold Grandeur's heartleſs life,
The bloody Warrior's impious ſword,
The Stateſman's crooked ſtrife!

As Shepherds on a ſea-beat ſhore
View Sailors tempt their fate,
We'll hear Ambition's tempeſt roar,
And pity them their ſtate.

TRANSLATION,

From the German of SCHILLER, (*Die Ideale.*)

COMPANIONS of my earlier years,
For ever faithleſs will ye fly,
With all your train of hopes and fears,
Aſpiring thoughts and warm deſires,
Creative Fancy's magic fires
That warm'd my opening mind with diſtant ſcenes of joy?
Imagination's airy train,
Can nought your haſty flight retain?
Ah! never, never, ſhall I ſee
Thoſe viſions of my early prime,
Swept by the ruthleſs ſtorms of time.
Loſt in the ocean of eternity.

And are thoſe ſuns for ever ſet in night,
That ſpread their luſtre o'er my dawning day?
Thoſe cheriſh'd viſions of ſupreme delight
So oft invoked, no longer will they ſtay?
Each wiſh that fired my inexperienced mind,
And promiſed bliſs and purity below,
Say muſt it ſtill in Reaſon find a foe,
And leave a dull and dreary void behind?

As once the ſculptured image fired
Pygmalion with an amorous flame,
Till breath and genial life inſpired
The marble's cold and ſenſeleſs frame;
So Nature to my opening ſoul
Appear'd in all her charms array'd,
Imagination lent her aid,
And mimic life inſpired the wond'rous whole.
Reſponſive to my ardent mind,
The magic influence ſpread o'er all,
The tree, the flower, the water-fall,
The foreſt wild, the lawn, the grove,
All ſeem'd, to life and ſenſe refined,
To echo back the ſong of boundleſs love.

Methought an influence divine,
Ruled with almighty power my mind,
And urged to every great deſign,
Form'd by the love of human kind!
How vaſt, how fair appear'd this wond'rous ſcene,
When Hope at firſt its opening buds diſplay'd!
How dull and comfortleſs, how poor and mean,
Has Reaſon ſince this mighty world pourtrayed!

When firſt life's journey I began,
Unburthen'd by the load of care,
In thought with mighty ſtrides I ran
To ſcenes that Fancy painted fair;
Already would my wiſhes fly
To many a great and arduous height,
Nought was too diſtant, nought too high,
To tempt my fancy's daring flight.
How eaſy thence to ſnatch the prize
It ſeem'd amid the glorious ſtrife,
While danced before my dazzled eyes
The forms that glitter in the morn of life.
Methought, obedient to my call,
That Love his roſes in my path had ſtrown;
That Fortune, with her golden crown,
And Fame, that hides in ſtars his lofty creſt,
And Truth, in never-fading ſun-beams dreſt,
On me had doom'd their choiceſt gifts to fall.

The

The fairy ſcenes are flown,
The bright enchantment vaniſhed in air;
Faithleſs, for ever are they gone,
Unmark'd, unheard my prayer.
On haſty wing has Fortune urged her flight,
Nor Knowledge grants me yet her gifts to ſhare,
While hid in clouds of doubt is Truth's immortal light.

I ſaw the palm of high renown
The undeſerving brow adorn;
I look'd—and lo! for ever flown
The opening ſweets of life's delicious morn!
And deeper ſtill and darker grew
The ſhades that gather'd round my lonely way,
While mid the dull and dreary view
Hope ſcarcely ſhed a feeble doubtful ray.

Of all the viſionary train
That Fancy erſt was wont to raiſe,
O ſay, which faithful yet remain,
To cheer the evening of my days!
Thou, Friendſhip, who alone haſt power
To heal each deeply-rankling wound,
And cheer affliction's darkeſt hour—
Thou whom I early ſought and found:
Employment, too, whoſe healing balm
Can ſtill the paſſions madding rage,
The tempeſt of the ſoul can calm,
And all life's ills aſſuage.
'Tis thou, who unappall'd by toil,
Canſt to perfection bring each nobler aim,
And atoms upon atoms pile,
To form a ſyſtem's mighty frame:
Led by thy hand in life's declining day,
Hours, minutes, months, and years, will ſoftly ſteal away.

J. B.

LINES

UPON THE DEATH OF THE REV. GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

IS Wakefield dead? I caught the paſſing tale!
"Not warm affection's reſtleſs cares avail,"
"Nor healing ſkill, to ſtop his fleeting breath:"
Yet, yet, he lives; his mind has vanquiſh'd death.—
Long as the various literary ſtores
From ancient Rome, from claſſic Grecian ſhores,
Shall ſhare the vacant or the ſtudious hour—
Long as pure taſte and learning hold their power—
Long as the preſs exiſts, the ſoul to feed—
Wakefield ſurvives.—Ah! ſtill does Friendſhip bleed?
The huſband, father, friend, for ever loſt;
Thoſe hopes ſo late inſpir'd ſeverely croſs'd;
Hopes when again he breath'd in Freedom's air,
That years of happineſs might well repair
Of time and joy the cruel priſon's waſte—
But ſay, was his humane free ſpirit, plac'd
In earth's corrupted atmoſphere, at home;
This earth, where vice and war deſtroying roam?
No:—Heav'n in kindneſs ſnatch'd him from the ſcene
To dwell where love and truth are always green.

Sept. 11, 1801. J. N. H.

ERRATA—In the firſt of the introductory lines to Dr. Geddes's Latin Verſes, for "*Eſſay*," read "*Elegy*"—Line 1, verſe 3, of the Tranſlation to ditto, for "*wiſhes*," read "*virtues*,"—and in line 44, p. 136, for "*my* latent fires," read "*its* latent fires."

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

NAUTICAL LITERATURE.

THE common and ſtatute law of ſea-matters (ſays the Monthly Review, vol. XI. p. 564) handed down by tradition, and by the Rhodian code from the ancients, was gradually modified into that ſyſtem of regulations known by the name of *Il Conſulato del Mare*, which received the papal ſanction in 1075, was re-enacted in moſt ſea-ports of the Mediterranean, but not till 1162 at Marſeilles. This work was firſt printed at Barcelona in 1502: it has been tranſlated into moſt European languages, our own excepted: the Dutch verſion of 1704 is the beſt.

The rules and orders taught by the circumſtances and experience of the Baltic ſailors were firſt reduced into a body of written law at Wiſsby, one of the Anſeatic towns, and were printed at Copenhagen in 1505 in the Frankiſh tongue. Of theſe an Engliſh tranſlation appeared in 1536.

Surely a book containing theſe two primary codes of maritime law, in modern Engliſh, would neither be difficult to execute, nor difficult to ſell.

COALITION PROPOSED.

For a coalition between the churches of England and of Rome (ſays a commentator on Barry's Letter to the Society of Arts) no doubt the times are ripe: it would furniſh a favourable opportunity for increaſing the pomp of worſhip in our eſtabliſhed churches, and for converting them into galleries of the fine arts. It is for the learned among the catholics to ſtate the terms on which they could accept

benefices

benefices in the church of England. To the recognition of the Pope, as ſpiritual head of the church, there can be little objection: it would tend to weaken that alliance between the church and the ſtate, which is, by ſome, conſidered as hoſtile to civil liberty. But the celibacy of the clergy, that ceremony of the maſs which almoſt renders the prieſt himſelf an object of worſhip, and the practice of auricular confeſſion continued after the age of majority, ought, with the civil governor, to be obſtacles. The obvious preparation for ſuch a change would be a repeal of the act of uniformity, and a marked patronage of thoſe among the Engliſh clergy, who, when thus ſet at liberty, ſhould be moſt active in conciliating their ſeveral hearers to this fraternal union. It is proper too, that the patrons of advowſons be conſulted about a public religion, which were beſt accompliſhed by leaving them at liberty to preſent to ordained prieſts of whatſoever particular tenets. Thus would any religion, to which the maſs of property may lean, become poſſeſſed of ſanctioned temples, in proportion to the opulence of its followers.

BARBARISM AND SOLECISM.

The Greeks called all foreign nations *barbarous*: to *barbarize* in language conſequently was to ſpeak or write like a foreigner, or *barbarian*; and a *barbariſm* was a vitious form of ſpeech worthy of a foreigner.

A king of Cyprus, by Solon's advice, founded a city called *Soloi*, in which ſo many Athenian emigrants came to ſettle that they permanently influenced the dialect of the natives. To *ſolecize* was to ſpeak or write like the inhabitants of *Soloi*, that is, to ape the Athenians affectedly; and a *Soleciſm* conſequently was an unſucceſsful attempt to copy the utmoſt refinement of phraſeology.

A barbariſm then is a fault of ſtyle originating in rudeneſs and ignorance; but a ſoleciſm is a fault of ſtyle originating in affectation and over-refinement.

Shakeſpeare ſometimes faulters into barbariſm, Ben Johnſon into ſoleciſm.

That the Greeks thus underſtood the words, may be further inferred from the circumſtance that, in morals, the derivative phraſes have been uſed metaphorically with the ſame relative ſenſe; barbariſm being applied to the ferocious, and ſoleciſm to the effeminate vices. Thus: *Tois de phronêmaſin 'o baſileus bebarbarômenos 'êrcheto.* And again: *Soloikizein 'ou monon epi phônês legetai, alla kai 'epi tôn kata ton bion 'ataktôs genomenôn.*

A perverſion of the meaning of theſe terms began early among the Latin critics. Thus in a work which has been raſhly aſcribed to Cicero: *Vitia in ſermone, quominus is Latinus ſit, duo poſſunt eſſe, ſoleciſmus et barbariſmus. Soleciſmus eſt cum verbis pluribus conſequens verbum ſuperiori non accomodatur. Barbariſmus eſt cum verbum aliquod vitioſe affertur.* Rhetor. ad Herennium, lib. iv. c. 12. This miſapplication of terms endures throughout the whole courſe of Roman literature; for Iſidorus Hiſpalenſis, c. xxxii. ſays: *Solœciſmus eſt plurimorum verborum inter ſe inconveniens compoſitio: ſicut barbariſmus unius verbi corruptio.*

WHY LIFT THE HAT?

Faſhions, like prejudices, have commonly ſome latent utility; this ſhould be inveſtigated and recorded, in order to prevent attempts to lay aſide the convenient. The old way of bowing had no ſuch merit. *Capita autem aperiri aſpectu magiſtratuum non venerationis cauſâ juſſêre, ſed, ut Varro auctor eſt, valetudinis, quo firmiora conſuetudine eâ fierent.* Nat. Hiſt. lib. xxviii. c. 6. According to Pliny then we pulled off our hats in ſalutation, that we might become leſs liable to catch cold: for our cuſtom, no doubt, has derived from the Romans. It did not anſwer this purpoſe; the Engliſh of the laſt generation were remarkable for catarrhous diſorders. Now that hats have neither taſſels nor corners, it is far more convenient only to touch than to lift them.

CRITICISM OF JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnſon's Criticiſm is not always ſo preciſe as eloquent: he ſays ſomewhere: "In the writings of other poets a character is too often an individual; in thoſe of Shakeſpeare, it is commonly a ſpecies." The diametrically oppoſite poſition would have approached nearer to truth. Shakeſpeare delights to individualize his perſons: and far from confining his imitation to thoſe traits of character which are common to whole claſſes, as Voltaire and other French dramatiſts have done, he officiouſly brings into notice all thoſe accidents of complexion, figure, habits, dialect, diſpoſition, which were traditionally ſuppoſed to peculiarize an Othello, a Richard, a Henry, a Shylock, a Macbeth. This practice is exactly what confers ſo much appearance of life on his portraiture —ſuch an air of reality on his perſonages; and what has given to the Gothic plays of England and Germany an intereſt ſo ſuperior to that excited by the ancient, or the French drama. The imitation of general nature, as it has been called, that is

the omiſſion of particulars from a fear of not making them harmonious and characteriſtic, reſembles the practice of certain engravers, who have recourſe to dotting, becauſe they cannot draw correctly; and leave their outlines vague, leaſt they ſhould be detected in aberrations ftom truth and reality.

LESSING'S DRAMATURGY.

Leſſing comments Ariſtotle, as divines the Bible; ſo as to extort his own critical opinions from the lips of the oracle.

VOLTAIRE.

Nicolai was praiſing Voltaire for having written ſo much that is new, and ſo much that is good. His good is not new—his new is not good: replied Leſſing.

SALUTATION OF SNEEZERS.

Strada has written a diſſertation on ſneezing: he proves from Petronius and Apuleius that the cuſtom of bleſſing ſneezers was eſtabliſhed among the Romans; from Ariſtenetus and Hippocrates that it prevailed among the Greeks; and from the Bible that it pre-exiſted among the Jews: but he is content to leave in its antient uncertainty the cauſe of a practice, to account for whoſe origin has vainly puzzled the encyclopedic information both of Pliny and of Ariſtotle.

Now for a pinch of ſnuff—and ſome attention (*chiſha!*) to the aſſociated recollections, which the conſequent ſternutation is calling up. When do I uſually ſneeze? On applying ſtrong odors to the noſe. When elſe? During the acme of that ſtimulation, which ſucceeds to a ſeaſoned dinner and a cheerping pint; as Clemens Alexandrinus alſo had long ago obſerved. When elſe? If I ſit unſcreened with my back to the fire—and again, if I walk without my hat into the ſun-ſhine.

The inference from theſe phænomena ſeems to be that ſneezing indicates over-action, ſuper-irritation, hyper-paroxyſm; and that it is peculiarly characteriſtic of that exceſſive excitement, which is produced by the ſudden or profuſe radiation of heat or light on the face, head or back.

The diſeaſe called in France *coup-de-ſoleil* is the after weakneſs, or indirect debility, which ſucceeds to this peculiar form of excitement: it is in all hot countries very common, and often fatal. If therefore ſneezing be naturally ſymptomatic of the *coup-de-ſoleil*, and a uſual harbinger of its approach, it would, in all hot countries, almoſt inevitably be conſidered as a bad prognoſtic—as ominous of danger: it would conſequently provoke a wiſh in every humane by-ſtander, that the head-aches and other ſymptoms of heliacal injury might not enſue. The ζηθι or *ſalve* thus addreſſed to thoſe who ſneeze from ſunſhine, being an expreſſion of real benevolence, would ſoon become a regular form of civility. The practice of ſuch addreſs would next be extended, by the apiſh inanity of politeneſs, to the voluntarily-provoked ſneeze, and to the triumphant ſneeze of culminating intoxication; and would at laſt be exported to thoſe chilly climates, where to ſneeze is never the fore-runner of danger, but rather the mark of a wholeſome ſenſibility of fibre.

THE RULING CHARACTER.

What Pope has termed *the ruling paſſion*, is rather, in ſeveral of the inſtances himſelf has adduced, *character* formed by long habit. Thus, his dying courtier, who cries, "If, where I'm going, I can ſerve you, Sir!" is a man under the influence of an habitual practice of making unmeaning offers and compliments. I was uſed to think this example quite hyperbolical, till I met with the following ſtory gravely related in the Saint-Evremondiana:—"Cardinal Mazarin on his death-bed requeſted an interview with the young king, Louis XIV. in which he aſſured him, that it had been his determination very ſpeedily to have reſigned his authority into his Majeſty's hands, who was now ſo fully capable of governing for himſelf." He added, "that nothing in the approach of death afflicted him ſo much, as that he was to be deprived of the felicity of living under his Majeſty's adminiſtration."

NAIVETE.

Writers ſometimes, either through defect of judgment or exceſs of zeal, make voluntary confeſſions which an adverſary could ſcarcely have extorted from them. Of this kind is a paſſage of Tillemont, quoted by Jortin in *Rem. on Eccl. Hiſt.* "Socrates (the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian) was a lawyer, and very ignorant of the ſpirit and diſcipline of the church. Hence it comes to paſs, that he commends equally either Catholics or Heretics, when they did things which ſeemed to him to be commendable."

Perhaps an Engliſh prelate, when in a charge to his clergy he told them that the popiſh clergy are "in very deed nearer and dearer to the Church of England than certain Proteſtant Diſſenters," may be thought to have been ſurpriſed into a ſimilar unlucky piece of ſincerity.

Errata.—In l. 29, p. 114, of laſt Number, *eraſe* the *Comma* after gravel-walk.—p. 115, l. 3. for "*reflection*" read "*repletion.*"

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A TRIBUTE *to the* MEMORY *of* MR. WAKEFIELD.

LITERATURE has this month ſuſtained a ſevere loſs by the death of GILBERT WAKEFIELD, *B.A.* whom a fever carried off on September the 9th, in the 46th year of his age, to the unſpeakable regret of his family and friends. A perſon in various reſpects ſo diſtinguiſhed, is a proper ſubject for the contemplation of ſurvivors; and he had deſerved too well of the public not to be entitled to honourable and affectionate commemoration.

Mr. Wakefield, in "Memoirs of his own Life," publiſhed in 1792, has informed the world of all the circumſtances attending his education and paſſage through life down to that period, with a minuteneſs and frankneſs which render his work a very curious and entertaining piece of biography. I ſhall not make any tranſcripts from it, but, confining myſelf to a ſlight ſketch of the leading events, ſhall take that view of his character and conduct which ſuggeſts itſelf to the reflexion of a friendly but not a prejudiced by-ſtander.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD was born on February 22, 1756, at Nottingham, of which town his father was one of the parochial clergy. An uncommon ſolidity and ſerioufneſs of diſpoſition marked him from infancy, together with a power of application, and thirſt after knowledge, which accelerated his progreſs in juvenile ſtudies. In his grammatical courſe he paſſed under the tuition of ſeveral maſters, the laſt and moſt reſpectable of whom was the Rev. Mr. Wooddeſon, of Kingſton-upon-Thames, to which pariſh his father was then removed. He was uſed, however, to lament that he had not poſſeſſed the advantages of an uniform education at one of thoſe public ſchools, which undoubtedly, whatever may be their dangers and deficiencies, effect the point at which they excluſively aim, that of laying a ſolid foundation for claſſical erudition in its moſt exact form. In 1772 he was entered as a ſcholar of Jeſus-college, Cambridge; and it was ever a topic of thankfulneſs to him, that he became a member of *that* univerſity in which the love of truth met with ſome encouragement from a ſpirit of liberal enquiry, rather than of *that* which was devoted either to ſupine indolence, or to the paſſive inculcation of opinions ſanctioned by authority. During the firſt years, his attention was chiefly fixed upon claſſical ſtudies, always his favourites; and he was excited only by emulation and academical requiſitions to aim at that proficiency in mathematical knowledge which bears ſo high a value at Cambridge. Yet while he confeſſes himſelf deſtitute of a genuine taſte for ſpeculations of this kind, he ſcruples not to declare the infinite ſuperiority, in point of grandeur and ſublimity, of mathematical philoſophy to claſſical lucubrations. In 1776 he took his degree of B.A. on which occaſion he was nominated to the ſecond poſt among ſeventy five candidates; and ſoon after, he was elected to a fellowſhip of his college. In the ſame year he publiſhed a ſmall collection of Latin poems, with a few critical notes on Homer, at the univerſity-preſs. If not highly excellent, they were ſufficient to eſtabliſh the claim of a young man to more than ordinary acquaintance with the elegancies of literature. He had already obtained a knowledge of the Hebrew language, as preparatory to thoſe theological ſtudies which now became his moſt ſerious occupation; and it may ſafely be affirmed that no man ever commenced them with a mind more determined upon the unbiaſſed ſearch after truth, and the open aſſertion of it when diſcovered. The foundation which he laid for his enquiries was an accurate knowledge of the phraſeology of the Scriptures, acquired by means of attention to the idiom in which they were written. As at this time ſome of his moſt eſteemed academical friends manifeſted their diſſatisfaction with the articles of the church of England by a conſcientious refuſal of ſubſcription, it cannot be doubted that ſcruples on this point had already taken poſſeſſion of his mind; and ſo far had his convictions proceeded, that he has ſtigmatized his compliance with the forms requiſite for obtaining deacon's orders, which he received in 1778, as "the moſt diſingenuous action of his whole life." If, indeed, he could receive conſolation from the practice of others, there were ſeveral of his intimate aſſociates, who, by a ſuperiority to ſuch ſcruples, have ſince riſen to opulence and diſtinction in the church, without betraying any uneaſineſs for a ſimilar acquieſcence.

Mr. Wakefield left college after ordination, and engaged in a curacy at Stockport, in Cheſhire, whence he afterwards removed to a ſimilar ſituation in Liverpool. He performed the duties of his office with ſerioufneſs and punctuality; but his diſ-

ſatisfaction with the doctrine and worſhip of the church continuing to increaſe, he probably conſidered his connection with it as not likely to be durable. The diſguſt he felt at what he ſaw of the practice of privateering, and the ſlave-trade, in the latter place of his reſidence, alſo awakened in his mind that humane intereſt in the rights and happineſs of his fellow-creatures, which has made ſo conſpicuous a part of his character. The American war did not tend to augment his attachment to the political adminiſtration of his country: in ſhort, he became altogether unfit to make one of that body, the principal buſineſs of which, in the opinion of many, ſeems to be, acting as the ſatellites of exiſting authority, however exerted. His marriage, in 1779, to Miſs Watſon, neice of the rector of Stockport, was ſoon followed by an invitation to undertake the poſt of claſſical tutor at the diſſenting academy at Warrington, with which he complied. That he was regarded as a very valuable acquiſition to this inſtitution—that he was exemplary in the diſcharge of his duty, and equally gained the attachment of his pupils, and the friendſhip and eſteem of his colleagues—the writer of this account can from his own knowledge atteſt. Being now freed from all clerical ſhackles, he began his career as a theological controverſialiſt, and, it muſt be confeſſed, with an acrimony of ſtyle which was lamented by his friends, and which laid him open to the reproach of his enemies. It is not here intended to vindicate what the writer himſelf cannot but diſapprove; but the real and ſubſtantial kindneſs of Mr. Wakefield's temper, and the benevolence of his heart, were ſuch, that this apparent contradiction muſt be ſolved by his warmth of zeal in what he thought the cauſe of truth, and perhaps by a familiarity with ſcholaſtic debates, which rendered him in ſome meaſure callous to the uſe, or rather abuſe, of vituperative expreſſions from the preſs. In diſputations by word of mouth no man was more calm and gentle, more patient in hearing, or more placid in replying; and if, in his writings, he has without heſitation or delicacy beſtowed his cenſures, he has been equally liberal and decided in his praiſe. His applauſes evidently came from the heart, free and unſtinted, for envy did not poſſeſs a ſingle particle in his compoſition; nor has he withheld them when he thought them deſerved by particular laudable qualities, even in characters which he could not regard with general approbation. No man, perhaps, ever more fully gave way to the openneſs of his diſpoſition in ſpeaking *the whole truth* concerning men and things, unmoved by common conſiderations; whence it is not to be wondered at, that he frequently rendered himſelf more obnoxious to antagoniſts than the caſe eſſentially required, and rouſed prejudices which a more guarded conduct would have left dormant. A ſentence which, in his Memoirs, he has quoted from Aſgill, expreſſes (as it was probably meant to do) the ſpirit with which he wrote. "A blunt author in purſuit of truth, *knows no man* after the fleſh, till his chace is over. For a man to *think* what he *writes*, may beſpeak his *prudence*: but to *write* what he *thinks*, beſt opens his principles."

We ſhall not, in this ſketch, attempt to give an account of all his publications, many of them ſmall in bulk and temporary in their application. The moſt important of his theological labours will be allowed to be thoſe in which he employs his ſingular erudition in the explanation of Scripture. Of theſe, the firſt was "A New Tranſlation of the Firſt Epiſtle of Paul, the Apoſtle, to the Theſſalonians," printed in 1781. It was followed in the next year by "A New Tranſlation of St. Matthew, with Notes, critical, philological, and explanatory," 4to. a work which obtained much applauſe, and amply diſplayed the extent of his reading, and the facility with which his memory called up its repoſited ſtores for the purpoſe of illuſtration or paralleliſm. At this time he likewiſe augmented his fund for Scripture interpretation by the acquiſition of various Oriental dialects. After quitting Warrington, at the diſſolution of the academy, he took up his reſidence ſucceſſively at Bramcote in Nottinghamſhire, at Richmond, and at Nottingham, upon the plan of taking a few pupils, and purſuing at his leiſure thoſe ſtudies to which he became continually more attached. While in the firſt of theſe ſituations, he publiſhed the firſt volume of "An Enquiry into the Opinions of the Chriſtian Writers of the three firſt Centuries concerning the Perſon of Jeſus Chriſt," a learned and elaborate performance, but which did not meet with encouragement ſufficient to induce him to proceed in the deſign. A painful diſorder in his left ſhoulder, with which he was attacked in 1786, and which haraſſed him for two years, interrupted the courſe of his employments; and he could do no more for letters during that period, than alleviate his ſufferings by drawing up ſome remarks upon the Georgics of Virgil and the Poems of Gray, which he publiſhed with

with editions of thoſe delightful compoſitions. As his health returned, his theological purſuits were reſumed, and he again engaged in the field of controverſy. He alſo, in 1789, made a commencement of a work, which promiſed much, as well for his reputation, as for the advantage of ſacred literature. It was "an Union of Theological and Claſſical Learning, illuſtrating the Scriptures by Light borrowed from the Philology of Greece and Rome." Under the title of "Silva Critica" three parts of this performance have iſſued from the univerſity preſs of Cambridge.

The formation of a diſſenting college at Hackney, which, it was hoped, by the powerful aid of the metropolis, would become both more conſiderable and more permanent than former inſtitutions of a like kind, produced an invitation to Mr. Wakefield to undertake the claſſical profeſſorſhip. With this he thought proper to comply, and accordingly, in 1790, he quitted his abode at Nottingham, and removed to Hackney, upon the plan of joining with public tuition the inſtruction of private pupils. He has himſelf informed the public that "both of theſe anchors failed him, and left his little bark again afloat on the ocean of life." It is neither neceſſary nor deſirable to revive the memory of differences between perſons really reſpectable and well-intentioned, but under the influence of different habits and views of things. We ſhall confine ourſelves to a remark or two.

Mr. Wakefield was a perſon who derived his opinions entirely from the ſource of his own reaſon and reflection, and it will not be eaſy to name a man who ſtood more ſingle and inſulated in this reſpect throughout life than he. Although his principles had induced him to renounce his clerical office in the church of England, and he had become a *diſſenter* from her doctrine and worſhip, yet he was far from uniting with any particular claſs of thoſe who are uſually denominated *diſſenters*. He had an inſuperable repugnance to their mode of performing divine ſervice; and he held in no high eſtimation the theological and philoſophical knowledge which it has been the principal object of their ſeminaries of education to communicate. It has already been obſerved, that the baſis of his own divinity was philology. Claſſical literature, therefore, as containing the true rudiments of all other ſcience, was that on which he thought the greateſt ſtreſs ſhould be laid, in a ſyſtem of liberal education. This point he inculcated with an earneſtneſs which probably appeared ſomewhat dictatorial to the conductors of the inſtitution.

Further, in the progreſs of his ſpeculations, he had been led to form notions concerning the expediency and propriety of public worſhip, extremely different from thoſe of every body of Chriſtians, whether in ſects or eſtabliſhments; and as he was incapable of thinking one thing and practiſing another, he had ſufficiently made known his ſentiments on this ſubject, as well in converſation, as by abſtaining from attendance upon every place of religious aſſembly. They who were well acquainted with him, knew that in his own breaſt piety was one of the moſt predominant affections; but the aſſembling for ſocial worſhip had for ſo many ages been regarded as the moſt powerful inſtrument for the ſupport of general religion, that to diſcourage it was conſidered as of dangerous example, eſpecially in a perſon engaged in the education of youth. Notwithſtanding, therefore, his claſſical inſtructions in the college were received by the ſtudents almoſt with enthuſiaſtical admiration, and conferred high credit on the inſtitution, a diſſolution of his connection with it took place in the ſummer of 1791.

The ſubſequent publication of his pamphlet on Public Worſhip deprived him (as he ſays) of the only two private pupils he expected. From that period he continued to reſide at Hackney, in the capacity of a retired man of letters, employing his time partly in the education of his own children, partly in the compoſition of works which will perpetuate his name among thoſe who have cultivated literature with moſt ardour and ſucceſs. His "Tranſlation of the New Teſtament, with Notes," 3 vols. 8vo. appeared towards the cloſe of 1791, and was very reſpectably patronized. In language it preſerves as much as poſſible of the old verſion. Its numerous deviations from that in ſenſe, will be regarded as happy alterations or bold innovations, according to the prepoſſeſſions of the reader. A long liſt might be given of his ſucceeding labours, but we ſhall only particularize ſome of the moſt conſiderable. He printed (no longer at the Cambridge-preſs) two more parts of his "Silva Critica." He gave a new edition, much corrected, of his "Tranſlation of the New Teſtament;" and beſides, proved his zeal for Chriſtianity, by enlarging a former work "On the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion," and by replying to Thomas Paine's attack upon it in his "Age of Reaſon."

To the works of Pope, as our moſt cultivated

tivated Engliſh poet, and the moſt perfect example of that ſplendour and felicity of diction which is not attained without much ſtudy of the poetic art, Mr. Wakefield paid particular attention. It was his deſign to have publiſhed a complete edition of his works; but after he had printed the firſt volume, the ſcheme was rendered abortive by Dr. Warton's edition. He, however, printed a ſecond volume, entitled, "Notes on Pope," and alſo gave a new edition of Pope's "Iliad and Odyſſey." In theſe publications he diſplayed all that variety of compariſon and illuſtration, that power of tracing a poetical thought thro' different authors, with its ſucceſſive ſhades and improvements, and that exquiſite feeling of particular beauties, which diſtinguiſh him as an annotator of the writers of Greece and Rome.

As a claſſical editor he appeared in a ſelection from the Greek tragedians, in editions of Horace, Virgil, Bion and Moſchus, and, finally, in his "Lucretius," a vaſt performance, which alone might ſeem the labour of many induſtrious years. Of his character, as a man of letters, I have been favoured with the following eſtimate by an able judge, the Rev. E. COGAN, of Cheſhunt:

"In extent of erudition, particularly if an acquaintance with the Oriental languages be taken into the account, he was perhaps inferior to no man of the preſent age; and they who have been conſidered as having had the advantage over him in ſome of the leſs important *minutiæ* of Greek literature, have probably limited their attention to fewer objects, and certainly commenced their literary courſe with a more advantageous preparation. In conjectural criticiſm he exhibits much of the character of Bentley and Markland: men whom he eſteemed according to their high deſerts in that ſpecies of learning to which his own mind was peculiarly directed. Like theſe illuſtrious ſcholars, he is always learned, ſometimes bold, and frequently happy. Like them he had a mind which diſdained to be held in a ſervile ſubjection to authority; and in defiance of eſtabliſhed readings, which too often ſubſtitute the dreams of tranſcribers for the gems of antiquity, he followed, without fear, wherever reaſon and probability ſeemed to lead the way. In his earlier critical works he exhibited, amidſt ſome errors which his riper judgment diſcarded, the promiſe of his future greatneſs; and even his faults were the infirmities of genius; they flowed from that ardour and enthuſiaſm which cannot always wait for the ſlow deciſions of cool enquiry. They were faults which, though they afforded a ſmall conſolation to dull malignity, did not diminiſh his praiſe in the eſtimation of one ſolid and impartial judge. His favourite ſtudy was poetry, and in an extenſive acquaintance with the ancient poets, both Greek and Roman, few men ſince the revival of letters have equalled him, and no one ever ſurpaſſed him in the perception of their beauties. When he applies to them the hand of conjecture, he rarely fails to give new ſpirit and animation by his touch; and where we are obliged to diſſent from his corrections, we are ſometimes ſorry for the credit of the poet that he does not appear to have written what the critic has ſuggeſted. He was peculiarly fond of tracing an elegance of poetical expreſſion through the various modifications which it aſſumed in the hands of different writers, and in the illuſtration of ancient phraſeology he did not overlook the poets of his own country, with many of which he was very familiar. His great work is undoubtedly his edition of "Lucretius," a work which ignorance may deſpiſe, at which malice may carp, and hireling ſcribblers may rail, but which will rank with the labours of Heinſius, Gronovius, Burman, and Heyne, as long as literature itſelf ſhall live. It will ſhare the prediction with which Ovid has graced the memory of the great poet himſelf,

Carmina ſublimis tunc ſunt peritura Lucreti,
Exitio terras cum dabit una dies.

Beſides its critical merit, it exhibits the richeſt diſplay of the flowers of poetry that ever was preſented to the world, and will amply reward the peruſal of every man who has ſenſibility to reliſh the fineſt touches of human genius.

"Mr. Wakefield, even before this immortal ſpecimen of his talents, was deſervedly held in the higheſt eſtimation by the literati of Germany; and if his honours at home have not equalled his reputation abroad, the candid mind will eaſily find the explanation of this phenomenon in the violence of political party, and the mean jealouſy which has too often diſgraced the ſcholars of Great Britain. The name of Bentley is connected with proof enough of the juſtice of this inſinuation."

I ſhall now proceed to an incident of his life which will be viewed with regret by the ingenuous of all parties: the *additional* ſenſations it inſpires will, of courſe, be different according to the particular ſentiments of individuals. It has already been hinted that Mr. Wakefield, from

from the time of his reſidence at Liverpool, had begun to imbibe a deteſtation of that policy which trampled upon the rights of mankind, and was founded upon unfeeling avarice and unprincipled ambition. His ſtudy of Chriſtianity more and more convinced him that the maxims of the world and thoſe of religion were in direct oppoſition: and, in common with many other excellent and learned men, he became perſuaded of the abſolute incompatibility of War with the Chriſtian character. He had moreover received thoſe principles of the origin and end of government, which, however they may now be regarded, were once thought fundamental to the Britiſh Conſtitution, and the baſis of all civil liberty. He had occaſionally, in the political conteſts of his country, publicly expreſſed his opinions upon theſe ſubjects; but the French Revolution was an event calculated to call forth all his ardour in the cauſe. His ſanguine temper led him to conſider it as the undoubted common cement of a better order of things, in which rational liberty, equitable policy, and pure religion, would finally become triumphant. He watched its progreſs with incredible intereſt, excuſed its unhappy deviations, and abhorred the combination of arbitrary power which threatened its deſtruction. It was impoſſible that he ſhould refrain from employing his pen on the occaſion, or that he ſhould do it with a "cold and unperforming hand." In his "Remarks on the General Orders of the Duke of York," he had arraigned the juſtice of the war with France in terms which are ſuppoſed to have exerciſed the utmoſt forbearance of the Miniſtry. But in his "Reply to ſome Parts of the Biſhop of Landaff's Addreſs," he paſſed thoſe limits. From that ſyſtematic progreſs in reſtraining the free communication of political opinions which may be traced in the acts of the late Miniſtry, it is not unreaſonable to conclude, that a victim to the liberty of the preſs, of name and character ſufficient to inſpire a wide alarm, was really deſired. Yet, as the Attorney-general ſolemnly proteſted that his proſecution of this pamphlet was ſpontaneous, and ſolely dictated to him by the heinous and dangerous nature of its contents, it would be uncandid to call his aſſertion in queſtion. A man of ſenſe, however, may be allowed to ſmile at the notion of real danger to ſupreme power, ſupported as well by public opinion, as by every active energy of the ſtate, from a private writer, arguing upon principles ſo little applicable to the practice of the world, as thoſe of the Goſpel. Further, a man of a truly liberal and generous mind will perhaps view, not without indignation, the thunders of the law hurled upon a head diſtinguiſhed for virtue and learning, without any humane allowance for well intentioned, if miſguided, zeal. The attack commenced, not againſt the principal, who boldly and honeſtly came forward to avow himſelf, but againſt the agents; and the grand purport of it was ſufficiently declared by the ſuperior ſeverity with which a bookſeller was treated, who was not the editor, but only a caſual vender of the work; but who had long been obnoxious as a diſtinguiſhed publiſher of books of free enquiry. Mr. Wakefield himſelf next underwent proſecution; and his ſentence, upon conviction, was a two year's impriſonment in Dorcheſter gaol. There exiſts no other *meaſure* of puniſhment in ſuch a caſe than compariſon, and perhaps, upon the application of this rule, it will not be found inordinately ſevere. Two year's abode in a priſon is, however, a moſt ſerious infliction! it is cutting off ſo much from deſirable exiſtence. Mr. Wakefield, notwithſtanding his natural fortitude, felt it as ſuch. Though, from his habits of ſobriety and ſecluſion, he had little to reſign in reſpect of the ordinary pleaſures of the world; his habits of pedeſtrian exerciſe, and his enjoyment of family comfort, were eſſentially infringed by confinement. He likewiſe found all his plans of ſtudy ſo deranged, by the want of his library, and the many incommodities of his ſituation, that he was leſs able to employ that reſource againſt tedium and melancholy than might have been expected. One powerful conſolation, however, in addition to that of a good conſcience, attended him. A ſet of warm and generous friends employed themſelves in raiſing a contribution which ſhould not only indemnify him from any pecuniary loſs conſequent upon his proſecution, but ſhould alleviate his cares for the future ſupport of his family. The purpoſe was effected; and it is to be hoped that Engliſhmen will ever retain ſpirit enough to take under their protection men who have faithfully, though perhaps not with due prudence and conſideration, maintained the noble cauſe of mankind againſt the frowns of authority.

At length the tedious period elapſed, and the laſt day of May, in this year, reſtored him to liberty. He was received by his friends, many of whom had viſited him in priſon, with the moſt cordial welcome. He

was endeared to them by his ſufferings, and his character was generally thought to have received a meliorating tinge of mildneſs and moderation from the reflexions which had paſſed through his mind. He formed extenſive plans for future literary labours, and he ſeemed fully capable of enjoying and benefiting that world to which he was returned. When—Oh what is man!—a fever, probably occaſioned by his anxious exertions to fix himſelf in a new habitation, cut ſhort all his proſpects. From the firſt attack he perſuaded himſelf that the termination would be fatal, and this conviction materially oppoſed every attempt of medicine in his favour. He ſurveyed death without terror, and prepared for it by tender offices to the ſurvivors.

It is preſumed that the character of Mr. Wakefield is ſufficiently developed in the preceding ſketch of his life. It may however be added, that there was in him an openneſs, a ſimplicity, a good faith, an affectionate ardour, a noble elevation of ſoul, which irreſiſtibly made way to the hearts of all who nearly approached him, and rendered him the object of friendly attachment, to a degree almoſt unexampled. Let this be placed in balance to all that might appear arrogant or ſelf-ſufficient, harſh, or irritable in his literary conduct! His talents were rare—his morals pure—his views exalted—his courage invincible—his integrity without a ſpot. When will the place of ſuch a man be ſupplied!

Stoke Newington, J. AIKIN,
Sept. 18, 1801.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE COMTE DE LIVOURNE (ſince King of Etruria) was preſent on the 1ſt Meſſidor (year 9) at the ſitting of the Claſs of Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences of the Inſtitute. He was accompanied by Citizen CHAPTAL, Miniſter of the Interior, and a Member of the Claſs; alſo, by the Chevalier AZARA, the Spaniſh Miniſter, and by two gentlemen of his ſuite. He took his place among the Members of the Inſtitute, cloſe to the Preſident. The choice and the variety of the readings rendered this ſitting very intereſting.

Citizen HUZARD gave an account of the preſent ſtate of the flock of Rambouillet, and of the product of the laſt ſhearing.

Citizen CHAPTAL read a memoir on different proceſſes recently employed in the bleaching of cloth. They appear to be equally important by their celerity, their economy, and by the beauty of the reſults.

Citizen CUVIER read a memoir on the teeth of fiſhes. He preſented ſome curious facts and important obſervations on this part of their organization; and detailed the motives which had obliged him to renounce the project of making uſe of them as a generical character, in the claſſification of this great order of animals.

Cit. LA PLACE read a memoir on the reſearches which have been hitherto made relative to the determination of the motion of the moon, and on their reſult. It was, doubtleſs, the province of the geometer who has ſo much contributed to perfect this important theory, to trace its hiſtory.

Citizen DOLOMIEU read a memoir on divers phenomena which accompanied the eruption of Mount Veſuvius in the year 2, or which are the conſequences of it. This naturaliſt produced ſeveral fragments of iron utenſils, of copper, of lead, and of glaſs, collected in the middle of the lava, and which, in its ſtate of fuſion, it had altered or mineralized in a very remarkable manner.

Citizen SAGE read a memoir on ſeveral new ſpecies of *belemnites*.

Citizen LALANDE read a note on the preciſe determination of the longitude, and conſequently the poſition, of the city of Florence.

Citizen BERTHOLLET communicated a letter of the celebrated HERSCHEL, in which he intimates certain new opinions of his relative to the ſtructure and the compoſition of the ſolar globe. The Inſtitute ſeemed to think, like all the other ſound European philoſophers, that the obſervations of the learned Engliſhman are more valuable than his hypotheſis.

The ſitting was terminated by the reading of a memoir of Citizens FOURCROY

CROY and VAUQUELIN, on Galvaniſm. It forms the ſeries of the labours with which theſe chymiſts have already entertained the Claſs, and was accompanied with ſome new experiments, made with a galvanic pile or heap formed of metallic plates from eight to ten inches acroſs.——It produced a lively ſcintillation and a brilliant inflammation in the atmoſpherical air, and in the oxygen gas.

Order of the Readings at the public Sitting of the Inſtitute, held at the National Palace of Sciences and Arts, the 15th Meſſidor, year 9.

1. Diſtribution of prizes and announcement of new ſubjects for prizes. 2. Report on the Continuation of the *Dictionary of the French Language*, by Citizen ANDRIEUX. 3. A Memoir on the moral Writings of Cicero, by Cit. BOUCHAUD. 4. A Memoir on the laſt ſale of Wool and Sheep of the Flock of Rambouillet, by Citizens TESSIER and HUZARD. 5. Extracts of a Memoir on the Bronze of the Antients, and on an antient Sword, by Citizen MONGEZ. 6. An Hiſtorical Notice on the Life and Works of Jean Baptiſte Le Roi, by Citizen LEFEVRE GINEAU. 7. Extract of a Journey among the Creeks and Cherokees, by Citizen BEAUVOIS. 8. Extract of a Memoir on the Tribunals of Athens, by Citizen LEVESQUE. 9. A Memoir on the Bleaching of Linen, by Citizen SEGUIN. 10. *The Alchymiſt and his Children*, a Tale in Verſe, by Citizen ANDRIEUX.

Notice of the labours of the Claſs of Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences, during the laſt quarterly ſitting of the year 9.

The mathematical part by Citizen DELAMBRE.

Illuſtrations relative to a point of the hiſtory of the trigonometrical tables.

On the occaſion of the great trigonometrical tables of the *cadaſtre*, or regiſter, of which an account was given in the laſt Germinal, Citizen PRONY, to whom we are indebted for the firſt idea and the prompt execution of that immenſe work, read to the Claſs a Memoir on the *Opus Palatinum de Triangulis*, of RHETICUS. Theſe tables, the moſt complete that have yet appeared for trigonometrical lines in natural numbers, had not been examined in all their parts with the ſame ſcrupulous attention. It was ſoon perceived that the tangents and the ſecants of the laſt degrees required conſiderable corrections: it was known in a vague manner that theſe corrections had been ordered, but it was not certainly known that they had been executed; at leaſt, no trace was found of it in four copies, the only ones known at Paris of that extremely rare work. SCHULZE, in his Tables printed at Berlin, in 1778, had copied all the faults of Rheticus, and had contented himſelf with giving notice of it in his preface which ſeemed to imply the impoſſibility of finding a correct copy of the *Opus Palatinum*.

Citizen Prony had the good fortune to meet with one in which the tangents and the ſecants of the laſt degrees are of the ſame accuracy as all the reſt. The title of the book is augmented with theſe words: "*Recens emendatus a Bartolomæo Pitiſco, Sileſio, &c.*" The ſeven laſt degrees have been calculated a-freſh, and this induced a neceſſity of printing again ninety pages, which were known by ſome differences in the paper and the characters; theſe laſt being more worn, and the former leſs beautiful, than in the reſt of the volume. The Memoir of Citizen Prony contains the neceſſary *formulæ* to fix the quantity of the errors, excluſive of ſome tables of compariſon which prove to what a point of exactneſs the corrections of Pitiſcus have been carried.

To theſe reſearches of Citizen Prony we ſhall add, to ſatisfy thoſe who, ſometimes, make uſe of the tangents or natural ſecants, that theſe corrections, very important when extreme preciſion is required, become almoſt always imperceptible when we can be content with ſeven decimals; and, beſides, the moſt generally known tables of this kind, ſuch as thoſe of Sherwin, Ozanam, Deparcieux, and more antiently that of Philip Lanſberg, have been printed after a corrected copy, which will appear ſomewhat extraordinary when it is conſidered that Schulze and Vega, the editions of which are much more modern, have again produced faults which had long diſappeared from the tables printed at London, at Paris, and at Middleburg. But of all the authors who have given exact ſecants and tangents, Lansberg is the only one that has every where eſtabliſhed ſeven decimals, the others having only given 6 from 84° 16′ to 89° 25′, and only 5 in the 35 laſt minutes.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

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Surveys of Nature; the Sequel to Mrs. Trimmer's Introduction; being familiar Deſcriptions of Popular Subjects in Natural Philoſophy, adapted to the Capacities of Children, by H. Ventum, Author of the Amiable Tutoreſs. Badcock.

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The Inſtitutions of the Practice of Medicine, by Joſeph Baptiſt Burſerius de Kanifield; tranſlated from the Latin by William Cullen Brown, volume 3d. 8s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Obſervations on the Cow-pox, by John Coakley Lettſom, M. D. with Engravings of the Sacred Cow, &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. ſewed. Mawman.

An Account of a New Mode of Operation for the Removal of the Opacity in the Eye, called Cataract, by Sir James Earle, F. R. S. 3s. Johnſon.

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"*Fair Arabella,*" *a favourite Song, as sung by Mr. Dignum at Vauxhall-gardens; composed by W. P. R. Cope.* 1s. *Clementi and Co.*

Mr. Cope in this little ballad has displayed much of that ingenuity and taste for which we have so repeatedly given him credit in our review of his former vocal compositions. The melody is smooth, graceful, and expressive; and the bass and modulation are easy and natural. We must, however, notice that in the transition of the harmony from the last bar but one to the last bar of the second page, we meet with an error of the engraver, which in the production of a less-informed musician we should have feared had been sanctioned by the manuscript.

Journal de Music pour les Dames; or, Elegant Selections; comprising the most favourite Compositions of Hadyn, Mozart, Pleyel, &c. arranged for the Piano-forte and Harp, in 2 vols. folio, vol. 2. 10s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

Of the merits of the first volume of this work we spoke in our last Number: the present number possesses an equal claim to our approbation, and completes one of the best-chosen collections of vocal and piano-forte music that the public have been furnished with for some years.

"*The Maid of the Hay-stack,*" *written on the recent Death of that unfortunate and lamented Female; composed by Theodore Smith.* 1s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Theodore Smith, who long since obtained so much reputation from his familiar piano-forte duetts, will lose nothing of his good name from the present composition. The melody, though not remarkably novel, is every where characteristic and impressive, and cannot fail to convey the pathos of this interesting tale to every feeling bosom.

Three Pieces, consisting of two Rondos and an Andante for the Piano-forte; composed by W. A. Mozart, 4s. *Longman.*

These pieces, though they do not rank amongst the greatest of Mozart's instrumental compositions, are of that pleasing and familiar construction, which must render them both desirable and useful to all young piano-forte practitioners.

ERRATUM.—In our Critique last month of Eberlin's Fugues and Voluntaries, for "The subjects of the *figures* are in general truly original," read "The subjects of the *fugues* are in general truly original."

VARI-

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Bookſellers of London have reſolved to publiſh an uniform edition of ſuch works as may be deemed *Britiſh Claſſics*. The work will extend to forty-five volumes, and be printed in a pocket ſize.

Miſs AIKIN will publiſh in a few days a ſmall volume of *Poetry for Children*; conſiſting of ſuch pieces, partly original and partly ſelected, as may properly be committed to memory at an early age.

Dr. BEDDOES has deferred the publication of his Eſſays on Health till *the firſt day of December*, inſtead of the firſt of November, as was at firſt propoſed.

Mr. HOLCROFT now reſides at Paris, and there is ſome reaſon to hope that in the courſe of the enſuing winter he will favour the public with an account of his Travels in Germany and France. An account of the latter country, from ſo acute and enlightened a writer, could not fail to be very intereſting to all Europe.

Miſs HAY's large work of Female Biography will be printed this winter and be publiſhed early in the ſpring. It will include the lives of diſtinguiſhed women of all ages and countries.

The Rev. J. BILDLAKE, Maſter of the Grammar-School at Plymouth, has in the preſs an Elementary Book of Geography, which promiſes to be *really* adapted to the practical buſineſs of education. All the exiſting works which profeſs to teach Geography, are either *too ſmall*, and filled with nothing but proper names and technical phraſes; or they are *too large*, and contain much extraneous, uſeleſs and obſolete matter. Mr. Bildlake's work will be divided into two parts; the one didactic, containing the diviſions of the earth and the rationale of its motions; and the other, entertaining, to conſiſt of popular accounts of the manners and cuſtoms of nations, decorated with nearly forty copper-plates.

Mr. BLAIR is collecting materials for an Hiſtorical Account of all the Hoſpitals, Infirmaries, Diſpenſaries, and Medical Societies in the Metropolis. Such a work cannot fail of being highly intereſting to the public in general, as well as to the medical world in particular.

Mr. MONTEFIORE, a Notary-public of London, has in the preſs a quarto volume of Commercial and Notarial Precedents, which cannot fail to be of great uſe to merchants, and all perſons connected with ſhipping and commerce in Great Britain and the colonies.

The new quarto edition of the great Engliſh Cyclopædia, by Dr. REES and aſſiſtants, will be commenced immediately after Chriſtmas.

A Tranſlation of GUITON MORVEAU's Treatiſe on the means of deſtroying Contagion, &c. has been undertaken by Dr. HALL, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Dr. PRIESTLEY writes from America in good health and ſpirits, deſcribes in glowing terms the rapid ſtate of improvement, and the wonderful increaſe in the population of that country, and leads his numerous friends in Great Britain to hope, that on the return of peace he may be induced to pay a ſhort viſit to his native country.

Cordage manufactured from the long beard which grows on the ſhells of cocoa-nuts, is found ſuperior in every deſirable point to that produced from hemp. The materials are collected in the Laccadive Iſlands, where it is produced in immenſe quantity, and ſome of the largeſt-ſized cables have been made and tried on board the ſhips compoſing Admiral BLANKET's ſquadron. They anſwer perfectly well, and from their elaſtic nature are deemed more ſerviceable in a high-ſwelling tide than thoſe formed of the beſt hemp.

The object of the new voyage of diſcovery, (the Inveſtigator, of 22 guns, Lieut. FLINDERS, which lately ſailed from the Nore) is to examine the whole of the coaſt of New Holland, and to diſcover what large bays, eſpecially rivers, are to be found there. Lieut. Flinders is accompanied by men of ſcience; WESTALL, a brother of the celebrated artiſt, goes out as the draftſman.

An Engliſh Dramatic Library, by the Editor of the German Erato, will ſoon make its appearance at Hamburg, and commence with Addiſon's Tragedy of Cato.

Mr. POPPLETON, an Engliſhman, has publiſhed a *Guide Pratique*, which is highly ſpoken of in the German papers.

HAYLEY's Life of Milton is republiſhed, in Engliſh, *octavo*, at Straſburg:—A flattering proof of the extenſion of the Engliſh language upon the continent.

MONTAGUE's

MONTAGUE's Letters, GAY's and MOORE's Fables, STERNE's Journey and the Vicar of Wakefield, are the only Engliſh productions that have yet appeared from the Stereotype Preſs at Paris. They are in general of three qualities of paper, to ſuit every claſs of cuſtomers.

The Senate of Hamburgh is erecting a Monument, in the form of an obeliſk, to the memory of their late Commercial Profeſſor BUSCH.—His valuable library was diſpoſed of in June laſt.—Its ſituation is on the banks of the Alſter, on the ramparts.

Dr. CLARKE, in his "Survey of the Power and Opulence of Great Britain," gives, on reſpectable authorities, the total acres of land in the iſland at 73,178,627, of which 51,178,628 are in cultivation. Of this number, 2,837,000 have been cultivated ſince the revolution; of which, 2,804,000 have been taken into cultivation during the preſent reign, yet prices have advanced more during this reign than they have done for two centuries before. The Doctor ſuppoſes the average produce of an acre at three quarters of wheat; and a quarter he judges ſufficient to ſupply one perſon with bread for one year.

One of the lioneſſes of the Botanical Garden at Paris whelped during the night between the 18th and 19th Brumaire (year 9) three young ones, alive and at the full time. This is the ſame lioneſs, which, having become pregnant, for the firſt time laſt year, hurt herſelf and miſcarried on the 17th Meſſidor. On the day of her whelping ſhe appeared languiſhing, and would not eat. She whelped her firſt young-one at ten o'clock at night, the ſecond at eleven o'clock within a quarter, and the third at two o'clock in the morning. She uttered no cry, and was as gentle to her keeper as uſual. Theſe young lions, all three males, were at their birth about as big as adult cats, but they had a bigger head and their eyes were open; they crawled along the ground, and their cries were like the very loud mewings of a cat when exaſperated. Their heads were void of mane and their whole bodies covered with a reddiſh hair, ſpotted with points and blackiſh bands; their tails were marked with black rings on a ground of tawny colour. Theſe three young lions are well in health and grow ſtronger every day. The mother cheriſhes them with the greateſt care. This is not the firſt time that lions have produced in Europe. An example of this is quoted in the *Ami de la Nature*, or *Choix d'Obſervations ſur divers objects de la Nature et de l'Art*, which the author has taken from an Engliſh book, intitled *London in Miniature*, and printed in that city in 1755. "Entering the Tower of London, we were conducted to ſome iron-grated cells, in form of half-moons, inhabited by lioneſſes of different ages. The firſt ſhewn us was the Princeſs Dido, then in all the vigour of youth, about ſix years old, and handſome in every reſpect. The ſecond was named Jenny; we were told ſhe was about forty years old. This was the oldeſt lioneſs ever ſeen in the Tower, although for five hundred years this kind of animal has been kept there. She has been mother of nine young lions, all begotten by a lion named *Marco*, now dead. Theſe nine young lions died in rearing, with the exception of *Nero*, who died about two years ago, having lived to be ten years old; and of *Nancy*, who lived double that age. It was not without extreme care that they could preſerve theſe two laſt young lions, for no animals are more difficult to rear, on account of the convulſions which they are ſubject to at the period of dentition. They were kept for the firſt year in a warm chamber, and fed with milk. They were as gentle as ſheep, but their natural ferocity was quickly developed with their growing ſtrength."

They write from Milan, June 11, that General MIOLLIS has cauſed to be tranſported to Ferrara, in a public and honourable place, the bones of the immortal ARIOSTO, who was born in that city. The common opinion is that Arioſto was born at Reggio. But his family being allied to the Duke of Ferrara, and Duke Alphonſo having invited him to his court, he built a houſe at Ferrara. This houſe indicated the ſimplicity of a philoſopher. Being aſked wherefore he was not more magnificently lodged, he who had built ſuch ſuperb palaces in his *Orlando Furioſo*; he made anſwer "that *words were much more eaſily and ſooner collected than ſtones.*" He died in the year 1535, at the age of 59 years.

For ſome years laſt paſt the public Library of the city of Hamburgh has made ſome important acquiſitions. Beſides the French works purchaſed for the ſums that have been furniſhed by a ſubſcription of many merchants; the cabinet of medals, attached to this library has been equally enriched by a pretty numerous ſeries of coins of the city of Hamburg, which were in the poſſeſſion of the heirs of M. AMSINK. The expence of this purchaſe has been likewiſe made by a Society of Merchants, by means of a voluntary ſubſcription

ſcription. The burgomaſter, CH. WINDOW, has greatly contributed to the enlargement of the library, eſpecially while he was Firſt Inſpector of the Schools, in procuring for it many works of Natural Hiſtory and of Medicine, in the ſale of the library of a learned phyſician. It has been ſtill further augmented with a complete collection of all the ancient phyſicians, by the liberality of an unknown perſon. In this department, few libraries will be better furniſhed than that of Hamburg; which induces a hope, that the treaſures which it contains, will be ſoon put into order. As the apartments are too confined, the plan of the ſenator CORDES, is to join ſome contiguous buildings to it. During the little time that he has been charged with the functions of inſpector, the library has already made ſeveral important acquiſitions, ſuch as the *Journal des Sçavans*, from its commencement, many large hiſtorical collections, and the beſt editions of the Greek claſſical authors. Paſtor H. J. WILLERDING has induced the Eccleſiaſtical College of the church of St. Peter to grant it about ſixty old manuſcripts, and ſome firſt impreſſions, which were formerly preſerved in that church. In the ſame library is preſerved an excellent portrait of KLOPSTOCK, painted by ANTHONY HICKEL, a valuable artiſt, who died at Hamburg, and of which his brother, JOSEPH HICKEL, court-painter at Vienna, has made a preſent to the city in which that celebrated poet lived.

In the paſſage where MARIUS, the firſt biſhop of Lauſanne, makes mention, in the Annals of his own Time, of the pox (*variola*), there was then only one; and he obſerves that it particularly attacked horned cattle. It appears that it only attacked men in the following year, that is to ſay, in 571.* This ſhews that cows are ſuſceptible of its attacks; it is ſingular enough that the ſame animal which firſt had this malady, ſhould furniſh to man the beſt preſervative againſt the ſame malady. What appears ſtill more ſurpriſing is, that from that remote epoch this malady has not been at all obſerved, or at leaſt very ſeldom, upon cows.

In a ſurvey which has been lately made at Columbo, in the iſland of Ceylon, a ſpecies of palm has been diſcovered, called the *Palm Licualæ*, which produces very large leaves, and rivals in this reſpect the cocoa-tree itſelf. It is claſſed among the loftieſt trees, and becomes ſtill higher when burſting forth into bloſſom from its leafy ſummit. The ſheaf which then envelopes the flower is very large, and when it burſts makes a loud report; after which it ſhoots forth branches on every ſide, to the very ſurpriſing height of thirty-ſix or forty feet.

We learn from a late ſtatiſtical writer, that before the year 1770 there were not three books in the immenſe and overgrown Ruſſian Empire upon medical ſubjects.

According to a liſt lately publiſhed by the Synod of Ruſſia, there died, during the laſt year, in the thirty-two diviſions of the Empire, 216 perſons 100 years old; 133 between 101 and 110; 26 between 111 and 119; 9 aged 120; 1 aged 125; 2 aged 130, and 2550 above 90.

PIGNOTTI is well-known to the readers of modern Italian poetry for fables, which borrow or reveal the moſt delicate graces of the language; and for metrical novels, and tales, which blazon or ſatirize the manners of poliſhed ſociety. His *La tomba di Shakeſpeare* has in Great Britain a patriotic claim to praiſe: the following extract will give ſome idea of its character. The author, after ſeeing in viſion Apollo and the Muſes, thus continues:—

Portati ſulle piume della ſanta
Aura, che ſpira dal caſtalio fonte
Spiegavan l'ali i più ſublimi cigni,
Che ſul Tamigi un dì ſciolſero il canto.
Venerabile in volto, e la canuta (Milton)
Chioma cinta d' alloro al Cielo ergea
I ciechi lumi, quei che ſopra l' ali
Serafiche poggiò fino alle ſtelle,
E l' arbore vietata onde ſi colſe
Dal primo genitor sì amaro frutto,
Coll' eroica cantò divina tromba.
Vedeaſi accanto a lui della tebana
Lira l' erede, che ſpirar del Gange (Dryden)

* "A 570. Hoc anno morbus validus cum profluvio ventris et *variola* Italiam Galliamque valde afflixit. Et animalia bubala per ea loca maxime interierunt.—A. 571. Hoc anno infanda irfirmitas et glandula, cujus nomen eſt puſtula, in ſupra-ſcriptis regionibus innumerabilem populum devaſtavit."—Muller, in his Hiſtory of Switzerland, compares with this another paſſage of Paul Warnefrid, where we read *de glandulis in modum nucis quas ſequebatur febrium æſtus*; and another of Anaſtaſius, the librarian, who ſpeaks *de percuſſione ſcabierum, ut nemo poſſet mortuum ſuum internoſcere*;—this, according to Muller, agrees with the ſmall-pox, which in the firſt centuries, as well as the venereal malady, was more terrible and more deadly than in the ſequel; among other reaſons, becauſe, at that time, they were unacquainted with the true methods of cure.

Al Domator colla fleſſibil voce
Di Timoteo potè sì vari affetti:
Equei che il furto della chioma bionda (Pope)
Seppe cantare in sì ſoavi tempre.
Segui colui che il ſanguinoſo ſcempio (Gray)
De' figli di Parnaſſo alto piangendo
Contro il Tiranno, del canuto vate
Di fulminante armò ſuono di morte
La profetica voce. Audace ingegno
Che della Gloria al faticoſo monte
Due corſieri guidò fuoco-ſpiranti
Dalle fervide nari, il collo cinti
Della fiamma onde il folgor ſi diſſerra,
Che muovon ſtrepitoſi e da lontano
Romoreggianti paſſi. Appreſſo folta
Schiera di lieti ſpirti iva cantando
Inni di lode al cenere ſacrato.

A work of very great importance to the lovers of painting has appeared at Baſſano. *Storia Pittorica dell' Italia, dell' Abbate Luigi Lanzi*, 3 vols. 1795—1797. After the manner of Zannetti's *Pittura Venetiana* the author treats of each ſchool ſeparately; defines its peculiar character, and traces with punctuality its ſucceſſive variations. The work is full of information, and very comprehenſive; as not only painters of all kinds, but even engravers of eminence are introduced to notice. LANZI has long been known as a learned and induſtrious antiquary: his Eſſay on the Antient Language of Tuſcany has been applauded by every philologer. His ſtyle is unaffectedly neat. Yet one deſiderates, perhaps, that ſagacity of diſcrimination, which never praiſes an imaginary merit, nor overlooks a latent blemiſh—that preciſion of judgment which conſtitutes the philoſophical critic. This writer thus ſpeaks of the cauſe of excellence in art. "*Il progreſſo inoltre delle belle arti dipende ſempre da certe maſſime adottate univerſalmente dal ſecolo, ſecondo le quali opera il profeſſore e giudica il pubblico. A render communi ed a accreditare le migliori maſſime aſſai è conducente una ſloria generale che le ſuggelli. Coſi e gli artefici in operare, e gli altri in approbare o in dirigere, avranno principj non incerti, non controverſi, non dedotti dal guſto di una o d'un altra ſcuola, ma certi e ſicuri e fondati ſull' eſperienza coſtante di tanti luoghi e di tanti ſecoli.*" Surely in attributing the progreſs of art to the maxims of the age (if by progreſs be meant progreſs toward perfection) this author errs. In the imitation of nature and in the ſelection of objects worthy to be imitated conſiſts the whole duty of the artiſt: the reſt is prejudice, is faſhion, is opinion, tranſient, and fickle and convertible. The maxims of the age can never affect the fidelity of imitation; nor prevent forms of a finer growth, w hether in men, or trees, or mountains, from being regarded with ſuperior emotion. The number of excellent imitators will always bear, as it has always borne, a certain regular proportion to the whole number of imitators: ſo that whatever increaſes the demand for art, and thereby occaſions a greater number of perſons to devote themſelves to the practice of it, muſt increaſe the chance for that higher order of excellence, which it is alone luxurious for the connoiſſeur to admire, and alone glorious for the artiſt to attain. O for the return of idolatry!

A new edition of MACCHIAVELLI's Works was printed in 1797, in ſix volumes, with the fictious date Philadelphia. It contains ſome hitherto unpubliſhed reliques. 1. *Dell' ira e dei modi di curarla.* 2. *Deſcrizione della peſte di* 1522. 3. *Iſtruzione a Raffaello Girolami.* 4. *Allocuzione fatta ad un Magiſtrato.* 5. Two dramatic trifles. 6. Two Latin wills, dated in 1511, and in 1522.

The following epitaph has been propoſed for the late Pope Pius VI.

Perdita ſub Sextis ſemper, teſtante* poeta,
Hoc quoque ſub Sexto perdita Roma fuit.
Sed ne crede Pii culpa periiſſe, viator!
Perdidit heu Romam temporis impietas.

Opere in Verſo e in Proſa, di G. S. DE COUREIL, 2 *vols. Piſa.* 1798 *e* 1799. This daſhing writer has ſtartled by his criticiſms the acquieſcent taſte of the Italian journaliſts. "After Petrarch (he ſays) our poetry made no progreſs for two centuries.—Caro has been too much praiſed for his enervate proſaic unfaithful verſion of the Æneid.—Frugoni, except a few Anacreontics, has produced nothing but what is mediocre, or worſe than mediocre.—Half Horace's Odes are only worthy of a ſchoolboy.—It is become a faſhion to cenſure the tragedies of Alfieri; but Pepoli, who ſet the faſhion, is a ſtill feebler tragedian.—*La inverzione dell' Arioſto, che ſpeſſo è puerile affatto.—Biſogna, che un' opera infetta dalla monotonia, come per eſempio i poemi d' Oſſian.*—And how does this ſtingy critic write verſes? Here is an Ode to Sleep: it is executed with taſte.

Laſcia le tacite
Freſche tue grotte,
Degli egri cori
Giocondo balſamo,
O ſonno, O figlio
Dell' atra notte:

* Sannazarius made an epigram on Pope Alexander VI. which contained the obſervation:

Semper ſub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

E a queſte

E a queſte ſoglie
Rivolgi il piede,
Ove ti invoca
La mia Licoride,
E qualche tregua
Al duol ti chiede.

Vengan le immagini
Teco ridenti,
Venga la calma
D' obblio, che tempera
Gli acuti ſpaſimi
Dei cor dolenti.

Teco la roſea
Salute antica
Venga, e s'è d'uopo,
Qualch ' ora involami,
E all' egra donala
Mia dolce amica.

* There are at preſent in Paris 455 booksellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 ſtitchers of pamphlets, 327 engravers, 85 copper plate printers, 49 printſellers, and 71 old-book-ſhops; 240 ſellers of lemonade, 200 keepers; of cook's ſhops, 630 wine-merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery-office-keepers; and 975 actors, actreſſes, ſingers, dancers, &c.

* A recent cenſus of the United States in North America makes their population amount to about 6,000,000; merchant ſhipping, above 100,000 tons; the value of their yearly exports, above 70,000,000 of dollars; and their public-revenue, 15,000,000 of dollars.

M. CASTILLO, Secretary to the Embaſſy of Spain, an enlightened friend of the ſciences; and M. ZEA, a naturaliſt, penſioned by his Catholic Majeſty; have lately introduced the vaccine-inoculation at Madrid. The officers and miniſters of ſtate have been anxious to ſet the example, by ſubmitting their children to this new kind of inoculation. The celebrated M. ALONZO, to whom natural hiſtory owes ſo much, accelerates the progreſs of this diſcovery, by aſſiſting the phyſicians with all his means, and the credit which he derives from his place of Miniſter of Grace and Juſtice. M. COSTA, a diſtinguiſhed Profeſſor of the Royal College of San Carlos, has been appointed to direct the operations; and M. Alonzo is to communicate the reſults to the learned ſocieties of Paris.

The Theological Claſs on the Teylerian foundation, at Harlem, propoſes, for the ſubject of a prize, to be adjudged April 8, 1802—*the Inconveniences of a National Religion*; that is to ſay, *of a Form of Worſhip privileged and paid by the State.*—The foundation admits memoirs in Latin, Dutch, French, and Engliſh. The competition will be cloſed on the firſt of December, 1801. In the developement of the proofs of the ſubject propoſed, the claſs invites the candidates to join a plan of organization for different religious ſocieties, founded on the grand principle of equality of rights.

The *Teylerian Society* has cauſed to be conſtructed, at its own expence, under the direction of D. VANMARUM, *a Digeſter of Papin*, in a complete ſtyle, for the purpoſe of making ſoups, to be diſtributed gratuitouſly to the poor. Sixty-two pounds of ox-bone boiled and boiled over again a ſecond time, for two hours together, in this cauldron, have produced ſixteen pounds of a very nouriſhing jelly.

A correſpondent of the *Decade Philoſophique* has lately communicated to the editors, a diſcovery which he made by accident, of a method of preſerving muſhrooms dry, without deforming them. Botaniſts, he obſerves, know how to collect and preſerve plants, but he has never yet heard of their being able to preſerve muſhrooms. The author lives near the ſea-ſhore, in a country, the ſoil of which is ſandy, and where downs are formed which frequently ſhift their place. In traverſing on foot one of theſe downs, he met with muſhrooms buried under the ſand, and which preſerved their form. He made a collection of them, and found that they ſuffered no alteration afterwards; indeed they ſerved him for an hygrometer; but if they ſoften in moiſt weather, they recover their hardneſs in dry weather; and, every principle of vegetation being deſtroyed, their form does not alter either by wrinkles or by rottenneſs. In imitating the proceſs of nature, and drying theſe muſhrooms in a ſtove of ſand moderately heated, as they dry flowers the ſhape and natural colour of which are intended to be preſerved, it will be poſſible to form a collection of muſhrooms. The only thing required will be to have ſand very pure, deprived, by repeated waſhings, of all its terrene particles, to incloſe the muſhroom in it; dry it in the oven after the baking of bread, and afterwards ſecure it from duſt and inſects. Citizen DE CETTE, the diſcoverer, is of opinion, that the preſence of a part of muriat of ſoda, contained in the ſalts on the ſea-ſhore, is not neceſſary to the conſervation of muſhrooms; on the contrary, it may injure them, as it favours humidity, and humidity favours a vegetation, which requires to be checked. The ſands under which Citizen Cette found

found the well-preſerved muſhrooms, were heaped together under tamariſk-trees, which ſheltered them from rains and dews; and the ſands with which he made his experiments no longer contained any ſaline parts, of which they had, doubtleſs, been deprived by the effect of the rains anterior to their change of place.

The manufacture at Paſſy, by Citizen BAWENS, for ſpeedily bleaching cotton-cloth, in which the proceſs invented by Citizen CHAPTAL is employed, is the firſt in France which has been carried on on a large ſcale. The ſucceſs has ſurpaſſed expectation; and the proprietors of that eſtabliſhment are proceeding to multiply them on many points of the Republic, and eſpecially in Belgium, where the manufacture of linen-cloth is conſiderable. The bleaching of theſe laſt is much eaſier, and the proceſs has been extremely ſimplified by the intelligence of Citizen BOURLIER, one of the manufacturers; two or three days ſuffice, at preſent, to give to the coarſeſt linen a degree of whiteneſs which the bleachers in general only obtain by long and expenſive methods. The Firſt Conſul, accompanied by the Third Conſul, and the Miniſter of Interior, went lately to viſit this manufacture; he minutely inſpected all the departments; traced the operation of combing, of ſpinning, and of weaving; and terminated his viſit by examining the bleaching-machine, executed on the model of that of Citizen Chaptal. He ſaw wrought in this machine, by a ſingle operation, 2000 metres of cotton-cloth. Another very valuable experiment has been made, under the care of Citizen Chaptal, in the ſame manufacture, and its full ſucceſs merits the greateſt publicity: this is the ordinary waſhing of linen, proofs of which have been made, after many trials, on many hundred pairs of ſheets, choſen among the dirtieſt in the Hôtel Dieu at Paris. The uniform reſult of theſe experiments is, that it ſcarcely requires half of the ordinary expence; that two or three days are ſufficient to terminate the operation; that the linen is neither altered by the liquor, nor rent, nor worn, as it only paſſes once through the hands, and that there is no neceſſity to beat it; and, laſtly, that the alcaline liquor made uſe of, penetrating by the extreme heat of the apparatus, into the weft of the linen, all the foreign materials attached to it, and all infectious *miasma* introduced into it, are deſtroyed, which cannot be expected from ordinary lye, and which frequently becomes, eſpecially in hoſpitals, the germ of dangerous maladies.

The Spaniſh nation, which has hitherto not kept pace with other cultivated nations in arts and ſciences, begins now to emulate them very eagerly. The inoculation of the cow-pox is not only known in Spain, but already practiſed by ſeveral phyſicians with the greateſt ſucceſs, amongſt which Dr. FRANCISCO PEGUILLEM particularly deſerves to be mentioned, who procured himſelf the cow-pox matter from Paris, with which he has ſucceſsfully begun to inoculate ſince December, 1800.—The Royal Economical Society has publiſhed, in the ſixth volume of their *Memorias*, a tranſlation of the Eſſays of Count RUMFORD, which are adapted for the uſe of Spain, by D. DOMINGO AGUERA Y NAGRA, and ſeparately ſold in ſingle numbers. The orders of the King, concerning the new weights and meaſures, are known from the newſpapers, and in the new *Almanac Mercantile* (1801), we find, for the firſt time, a compariſon between the French and Spaniſh meaſures, and likewiſe the French Almanac.—The ſciences particularly cultivated in Spain, are natural philoſophy, medicine, chemiſtry, and botany; for which a very good journal, the *Annales de Ciencias Naturales*, is eſtabliſhed and appears every month. In the 6th, 7th, and 8th Numbers, we find the following memoirs: Botanical Treatiſes, by BROUSSONET; ſeveral Letters on Mineralogy, by HUMBOLDT, directed to the Saxon Ambaſſador, Baron FORELL, and to D. JOSEPH CLAVIJO, together with a Sketch of a Mineralogical Hiſtory of Spain and its Colonies; Aſtronomical Obſervations from Madrid, Cadiz, &c. a Memoir on the Spaniſh Naturaliſts, and an Advertiſement of the *Plantar. Rarior. Hungariæ Decad.* Another very uſeful journal is the *Semanerio de Agricultura y Artes*, begun under the protection of the Prince of Peace (*Principe de la Paz*), in which all inventions and diſcoveries made in foreign countries are collected and adapted for Spain. Thus we find in the 8th volume very good extracts on all Theories on Manuring; on the Method of Watering; on the Remedies for Preventing the Plague, &c. The new Chemical Syſtem begins to be likewiſe adopted, and ſeveral publications have appeared on this ſubject. Military Sciences are by no means neglected: the Campaigns of Bonaparte, and other Military Works are much

much in vogue. Shakeſpeare's works are alſo tranſlated by Don PEDRO MONTENCON, who is at preſent publiſhing a Tranſlation of Oſſian in Verſe: *El Fingal, y el Temora, T. 1 in 4. for Eſcribano.* The *Teatro Nuevo Eſpanol*, in three volumes, contains the beſt pieces of MOLIERE, DESTOUCHES, &c. and alſo of KOTZEBUE, who is here likewiſe ſeverely criticiſed. There exiſt alſo Tranſlations of *Arnauld's Delaſſements, Saint Pierre's Etudes*, and of *Quintilianus*; and a ſecond edition of Blair's Lectures has been lately publiſhed.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES MANLEY, *of Great Budworth, in Cheſhire, for a* NEW METHOD *of* MANUFACTURING SALT.

THE PATENTEE, in his ſpecification, previous to the deſcription of his ſeveral improvements, gives a ſhort account of the method of manufacturing ſalt from brine, which is actually employed in Cheſhire, and probably has continued the ſame, without material alterations, for a long courſe of years. It appears that every kind of brine contains in ſolution ſeveral foreign matters (beſides the common ſalt, which is its largeſt ſaline ingredient), which are all to be conſidered as *impurities*, and, by mixing with the ſalt, impair its goodneſs. Several of theſe impurities are ſeparable by heating the brine to a moderate degree, and theſe are the earths and the iron, which are held in ſolution by the carbonic acid. The whole proceſs of boiling down the brine is performed uſually in a ſingle iron-pan, of large dimenſions, but ſhallow, and heated by furnaces beneath it. The conſequence of uſing a *ſingle* pan is, that the impurities above mentioned fall down to the bottom of the pan, and foul the brine as ſoon as it is heated, and therefore they require to be raked out before the ſalt begins to ſeparate by the continuance of the evaporation. This *raking-out* is repreſented as a troubleſome proceſs, and, moreover, very imperfect, ſince it is impoſſible entirely to ſeparate the impurities by this method.

The firſt, and what appears to us the moſt material, of the three articles of improvement which are included in the ſpecification, is the addition of another pan adjoining to the principal evaporating pan, and heated merely by an extenſion of the flues from the furnaces beneath the latter, which additional pan the Patentee denominates a *Preparing pan*. This pan is to hold as much brine as is generally uſed for one charge of the evaporating pan, and may be made of iron, or any other proper material. The dimenſions are not ſpecified, and the exact form is left to the experience of the manufacturer. It is the peculiar advantage of this preparing pan, that, whilſt the common proceſs is going on in the evaporating pan, the brine (which is drawn freſh and cold into the preparing-pan) is heated without any additional expence of fuel, to ſuch a degree as to depoſite the impurities ſeparable by heat, and to be made clear, hot, and partly boiled down, before it goes into the evaporating-pan. This laſt, therefore, whilſt it is finiſhing during one day the proceſs of ſalting, is preparing, by its furnaces, the brine in the preparing-pan to be uſed the next day, and in a ſtate much fitter for giving immediately a good ſalt, than if the brine were merely drawn up cold into a ſingle evaporating pan, as in the uſual method.

The great ſaving in the ingenious and ſimple means employed by the Patentee is certainly that of *fuel* (which is entirely coal in the Cheſhire-works), and the conſumption of which is ſo enormous as to form a very large ſhare of the expences of the manufacture. The preparing-pan thus brings the brine to the ſame ſtate for which, in the common proceſs, a fire of ſeveral hours is requiſite, without any additional expence of fuel, as it receives all its heat at ſecond hand, from the flues of the fires of the evaporating-pan.

Among the leſſer (though not unimportant) improvements mentioned by the Patentee are: An improvement in the quality of the manufactured articles, which is effected by cauſing many of the impurities to ſubſide in the preparing-pan (out of which they are daily drained off through a waſte-pipe), inſtead of mixing with the brine in the evaporating-pan, from which they can only be imperfectly removed by raking-out;—a ſaving of the time and trouble of raking out; and, by ſending a purer brine into the ſalting pan, leſſening the frequency of a neceſſary operation called *picking*, which is, to pick off from the bottom of the pan, from time to time, with an iron inſtrument, a thick ſediment (a mixture of ſalt, ſelenite, and carbonate of lime), which gradually forms, and re-

quires removal in this way every three or four weeks, though it increaſes the wear of the pans.

The ſecond article in this ſpecification is the uſe of alkalies added to the brine in certain quantities, in order to decompoſe the earthy-ſalts, and to render the ſalt purer. Any kind of fixed alkali is propoſed by the Patentee, but no particular directions are given for their uſe by him, as both the time of adding them, and the quantity (he obſerves), muſt depend on the nature of the particular brine uſed, which differs much in different parts.

The third article is an ingenious contrivance for enabling the manufacturer to detain the fire under any pan, by uſing circuitous, inſtead of ſtraight, flues. Several ſalt-makers have formed theſe circuitous or zig-zag flues, through which the flame of the furnaces has circulated very well till the brine began to boil; after which, the motion given to the pan by the violent ebullition, has always ſhaken and lifted up the pan, with all its contents, to a degree ſufficient to raiſe it off the flue-walls, and thus to defeat the object of the circuitous-flues, by allowing the flame to paſs ſtraight on to the chimney through the ſpace left by the heaving of the pan.

This is remedied by the Patentee, by fixing into the bottom of the pan long iron-plates bent through their length at right angles, ſo as to form one flat ſurface to be laid on the pan, and there fixed by rivets, or any other mode, whilſt the other part of the plate hangs down perpendicularly, and is received looſely into a groove in the bricks of the circuitous flue-walls. By this method, the lengthened courſe of the flame may ſtill be preſerved.

(We underſtand that this patent-right is diſpoſed of to ſome ſalt-manufacturers at Northwich).

MR. LANE, *of Lincoln's Inn-ſquare, London, for* GRADUATED MEASURING-GLASSES.

IT has been conſidered as a great improvement in the manual part of pharmacy, both for neatneſs and accuracy, to ſubſtitute, for the old pewter meaſures, glaſſes graduated from two or more ounces downwards to as ſmall a quantity as is ever preſcribed, except in the form of drops. Hence we now find no apothecary's ſhop unfurniſhed with theſe glaſſes, which are in conſtant and daily uſe. However, as no uniform ſtandard of meaſurement has been reſorted to, great inaccuracy in the graduation has crept into uſe, from the ignorance or careleſſneſs of the makers. This the reſpectable Patentee, and inventor of the preſent corrected meaſures, had opportunity of aſcertaining, when Warden of the Apothecaries Company, and it determined him to adopt the plan here given. "The weight of a gallon of diſtilled water is to be aſcertained in troy-grains, whether of wine or beer meaſure, whereby, either by addition or diviſion, the proper proportion of all the graduations requiſite for any meaſure may be known in troy-grains, and parts of a grain, by having weights and ſcales adapted to the various purpoſes. To meaſures having a large ſurface, the ſurface is needful to be attended to, and the inaccuracy ariſing from thence is to be corrected by marks added to direct the eye to the ſame level as when they were firſt graduated. When made with glaſs, two ſurfaces being ſeen through glaſs containing tranſparent fluids, diviſions are to be made correſponding with the upper and under ſurfaces if required. When lines are required for additional accuracy, the marks will ſerve as a guide whereby they may be deſcribed. When glaſs is not beſt adapted to the uſes for which graduated meaſures may be wanted, they are to be made of other ſubſtances."

The Patentee, we find, has even attempted an accurate meaſure for dividing a portion of the wine-ounce into parts correſponding with what are conſidered as drops. He juſtly obſerves that drops are very unequal, the ſame liquid being uſed, when falling from unequal ſurfaces; and alſo vary from different liquids. This is certainly true; yet the latter circumſtance is apparently of little conſequence, ſince the practitioner, in ordering ſo many drops of any liquid, does not conſider how much of the liquid *in weight* he wiſhes to give, but orders the *drop*, as a mode of diviſion with which he is familiar, which is all that is wanted, could the equal ſize of the drop be always ſecured. We know not how the Patentee, in attempting to meaſure out from a very minute veſſel ſo minute a quantity as a few drops (for, as he informs us, he has conſtructed meaſures from drops to pints, in veſſels of reſpective ſizes), has been able to make an accurate allowance for that portion which muſt always adhere to the ſides of the veſſel, and which, in ſuch caſes as theſe, muſt bear a conſiderable proportion to the whole: but, not having a full deſcription of the whole apparatus, we cannot give any opinion with regard to the ſuperiority, in this reſpect, to the uſual method of meaſuring drops, corrected by the improvement which we

believe has been attempted, of forming small phials for this purpose, the lips of which are ground exactly to the same dimensions in every respect.'

The above measures, which will be distinguished by the name of Lane affixed to them, will be soon ready for sale at Mr. Blade's, Ludgate hill.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

The Birth-day Present to the Old Nurse. Bigg, del. Gaugain sculpt. Published by Molteno, Pallmall. Price 1*l.* 1*s.*

Health and Sickness; the Companion Print to the above; the same Painter, Engraver, Publisher, and Price.

WE have had frequent occasion to notice Mr. Bigg's delineations, and very rarely without praise. They are almost invariably faithful and unsophisticated copies of nature. The praise to which his former productions are entitled may very fairly be extended to these two prints; their leading excellence is simplicity; though the sickly female figure in the last print, is very properly of a higher rank than those Mr. Bigg usually introduces; but, though pale, languid, and enervated, elegant and attractive. Both of the prints are neatly and carefully engraved, and are marked with the characteristic manner of the painter.

Mr. Molteno now possesses the plate of Hall's engraving from Sir Joshua Reynolds's very capital portrait of Mr. R. B. Sheridan, and has reduced the price from one guinea, at which it was originally published, to 15*s.*

The Prospects of Britannia, engraved from a Design by Thomas Martin. Published for Molteno, Pallmall. Price in Colours, 2*l.* 2*s.*

During the time this plate was in Mr. Martin's possession, there were no impressions taken off in colours. The subject is allegorical, and represents Britannia arbitress of the world, and enjoying such blessings of peace and plenty, as we trust are in store for her at some future day; but like many other prophecies that have been gravely given out by Seers, who have flourished in this our day,—*we must wait for the period when they are to be fulfilled.*

Lieutenant General George Harris. Price 7*d.* 6*s. Published for Jefferies, Clapham-road.*

The portrait from which this is copied must be in the recollection of many readers; it was painted by Mr. Porter, and in the Royal Exhibition of last year. The picture was an *aggravated* likeness of a respectable-looking man, and rendered so fat, (in this representation) that it might have passed for Sir John Falstaff on his march to Coventry. In the print this is softened down, or melted down, which the reader pleases, and it is now a likeness of the original, and a tolerably good print.

Cleopatra on the Cydnus, going to meet Mark Antony.—The Trial of a Vestal Virgin, by carrying Water in a Sieve.—Drawn by Burney, engraved by Agar, and published by Ackermann, Strand. Price 3*s. each, plain;* 7*s. each, coloured.*

These are companion prints to *Agrippina*, and *Sophonisba*, which we have noticed in a former retrospect: the designs are airy and elegant, and the engravings neat and spirited.

The Birth of the Thames. Painted by Mrs. Cosway, and engraved by Mr. Tomkins, and published by Ackermann, Strand.

No. VII. of the Costume of China, by W. Alexander, No. 42, *Newman-street, is published, as the preceding Numbers have been, for Messrs. G. and W. Miot, Pallmall.*

This interesting work, from the manner in which it has been conducted, we ought to have noticed in a more particular manner than our room has yet allowed us. It is designed, engraved, and coloured in a style that does great honour to the taste and talents of the author; and has in no respect deviated from the original plan, but in some of the latter numbers we think rather improved upon it. Each number contains four coloured prints, and is sold at 10*s.* 6*d.* We shall take this opportunity of enumerating a few of the prints that have been published since the last retrospect of the work, and the subjects are of a nature that gives us a greater insight into the manners, customs, &c. of this singular people, than we can have from any thing hitherto published. In No. V. the first print is, "*A Soldier in Full Uniform.*" It is not easy to conceive a habit more clumsy, inconvenient, and inimical to the performance of military purposes, than that here exhibited; yet, from the gaudiness of the colour,

lour, and other circumſtances, the writer informs us, that a battalion thus equipped, has at ſome diſtance, a ſplendid and even a military appearance.

II. A Group of Paſſengers, Watchmen, &c. Playing at Dice.

The Chineſe are ſo much addicted to gaming, that they are ſeldom without a pack of cards or a ſet of dice in their pockets.

III. View of a Caſtle.

Is in a broad and good ſtyle.

IV. *A Sea Veſſel under Sail.*

This will give ſome idea of Chineſe naval tactics and ſhip-building. The main and foreſails are of matting, ſtrongly interwoven, and extended by pieces of bamboo, running horizontally acroſs them. The mizen topſails are nankin.

Number VI, contains *a portrait of Chow Te Zhin.* He is attired in full court-dreſs, being a looſe gown of ſilk or ſatin, and has a blue ball in his cap, to which is ſuſpended a peacock's feather. The figure of an imaginary bird on his creſt, denotes the wearer to be a Man of Letters, as the blazonry of a tyger would denote him to be military.

A Chineſe Porter or Carrier.

The cart in which he depoſits the goods he is to deliver has a ſail, and when the wind is favourable, and the face of the country level, this is hoiſted; and the exertions of the driver are thus leſſened. When the wind is adverſe, the ſail is laid aſide. Milton in his Paradiſe Loſt, alludes to this practice.

——"On the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineſe drive,
With ſails and wind, their cany waggons light." Book 3, l. 437.

A Mandarin's Travelling-boat.

This is highly ornamented, and all the part occupied by the mandarin is encloſed by ſhutters.

The Habitation of a Mandarin.

The ſuperior Chineſe live in great privacy, their habitations are therefore generally ſurrounded by a wall, and their houſes rarely exceed one ſtory in heighth.

The firſt print in No. VII, is *a ſtandard bearer.* His dreſs is nankin cotton, which is tied round the waiſt with the imperial and yellow girdle, and his legs are croſs-quartered like thoſe of Malvolio in the play. His hat is ſtraw, neatly woven, and faſtened under the chin.

A Sacrifice at the Temple.

The Chineſe have no regular ſabbath; their temples, conſtantly open, are viſited by the ſupplicants on their commencing any important undertaking. Their idols are groteſque and frightful.

A Military Station.—A Fiſhing Boat.

The contrivance for raiſing their nets by *a lever*, the frame of which is compoſed of bamboo, which unite ſtrength with flexibility, is good, and is made uſe of on almoſt every occaſion. We have not room to add a more particular deſcription, but on the whole recommend this work as worthy of particular attention.

The laſt number of Boydell's Shakeſpeare, will be publiſhed in a few weeks, and conclude a work of greater magnitude and importance, than any ever embarked in, in England, or any other country.

Weſtall has juſt finiſhed a beautiful print from his admirable drawing of a ſtorm in harveſt; it is ſo exquiſitely engraved, that without a very cloſe inſpection it cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the original drawing.

The annual exhibition of the works of living artiſts in painting, drawing, and ſculpture, was opened at Paris, on the 1ſt of September. The collection is leſs numerous than that of laſt year, in conſequence of an univerſal determination to exclude every thing that did not poſſeſs ſtriking merit. Three hundred painters have furniſhed three hundred drawings and paintings. The ſculptors have ſupplied a much leſs proportion, though they have been employed in a number of works for government. There are few engravings, though the artiſts have given a number of plans for departments, columns, &c. A Battle, by Tauvray, and the Rape of Iphigenia, by Roland, are entitled to particular attention. The School of David continues to make greater progreſs every year, and promiſes to overcome prejudice and obtain additional ſupport.

Rural Sports; in two volumes, by the Reverend William Daniel. Publiſhed for White, Fleet-ſtreet; Longman and Rees; Cadell and Davis; and Egerton. Price 4l. 4s.

This work is publiſhed by ſubſcription, to be paid for on delivery: the firſt volume will be delivered this month, and the ſecond in a ſhort time. To country-gentlemen the volumes will be very intereſting: they contain, the Natural Hiſtory and Habits of the various Kinds

Kinds of Game:—alſo, Rules for Breeding and Breaking all the Species of Dogs uſed in its purſuit, with approved Remedies for the Diſorders, natural or incidental to them; numerous and experienced Methods for taking Fiſh, in Standing or Running Waters, with full directions for the Different Apparatus of Nets, Rods, &c. in Fiſhing; and of Guns, Powder, &c. in Shooting.

Of the Rules for *Breeding and Breaking Dogs, &c.* we do not profeſs to be proper judges: but as the reverend gentleman ſeems an adept in theſe ſciences, we dare ſay they are judicious. Be that as it may, the prints are executed in a very ſuperior ſtyle. They conſiſt of beaſts, dogs, fiſhes, birds, &c. and are from deſigns, by Stubbs, Gilpin, Reinagle, Chalon, S. Elmer, &c.

Mr. J. T. Smith, of Great Portland-ſtreet, has printed propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, (to be paid on delivery), in the courſe of next ſpring, an Account and Explanation of the Paintings and other Ornaments and Decorations, diſcovered in September 1800, *on the Walls of the Houſe of Commons.* Including; beſides the Hiſtory of theſe Decorations and the Building, a variety of original particulars as to the ancient ſtate of the City of Weſtminſter, the Palace, &c; and the Principles and Hiſtory of Painting and Gothic Architecture, by John Sidney Hawkins, eſq. F. A. S. The Plates, of which there are to be ſeventeen, engraven by J. T. Smith, from drawings made by himſelf on the ſpot. The work is to be in quarto, and printed, by Benſley. The price, to ſubſcribers 3l. 13s. 6d. To non-ſubſcribers 4l. 4s.

This very curious and intereſting undertaking we have already ſlightly noticed, as intended, and are happy to find it is now in a ſtate of forwardneſs. The competency of Mr. Hawkins to the part that he has taken, is well known; and as we have ſeen the original deſigns before they were taken down to enlarge the Houſe of Commons, it is but juſtice to ſay, the copies made by Mr. Smith are in the ſtyle of drawing and colouring, and alſo in the ſtate of preſervation in which each ſubject was found, moſt ſingularly accurate.

Beſides the account of the chapel and paintings, the letter-preſs will neceſſarily include a variety of topics naturally ſpringing out of theſe ſubjects; and among other particulars, many obſervations on Gothic architecture, and paintings, eſpecially on glaſs. A great variety of original materials have been already communicated to the publiſher by his different friends, and he himſelf has been, and continues to be, indefatigable in his ſearch after every antiquity that remains in Weſtminſter; and he expreſſes his earneſt hope that any gentleman in whoſe houſe any curious veſtige *of other times* exiſts, will honour him by information, and a permiſſion to inſpect it. From this part of the work we expect much entertainment and information; for, except Stowe and Maitland, few writers have given us any intereſting particulars relative to Weſtminſter. The greateſt part of the remarks made by Mr. Pennant, are extracted from theſe two writers.

As Mr. Smith apprehends, that there may be gentlemen who would wiſh that the parts which were gilded in the original pictures, ſhould in like manner be gilt in his engravings, (which in other inſtances will be repreſented in yellow water-colour), the additional charge of 10s. 6d. will be made for this extra gilding.

Mr. Ackermann has juſt publiſhed a Treatiſe on Superfine Water-colours, with Directions how to prepare and uſe them, including a Catalogue of ſuch as, prepared with peculiar care, are ſold at his Print-warehouſe in the Strand.

In this little pamphlet, are many uſeful hints to ſuch ladies or gentlemen as are diſpoſed to ſtudy or practiſe this faſcinating art.

In a Retroſpect of the Fine Arts, it would be unpardonable to omit, a *Picture of Lady Macbeth*, which being engraved for one of the laſt numbers of Boydell's Shakeſpeare, is now exhibiting at the Shakeſpeare Gallery. It is drawn in a bold and broad ſtyle; and the ſoul of this fiend-like woman is diſplayed in her countenance—but the colouring, which is of the Venetian ſchool, has a rich warmth, and brilliant ſplendour, tempered with perfect harmony, that we have never ſeen equalled ſince the death of Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

CORRIGENDA.—In the Statement of the National Debt, in the laſt Number, p. 124, col. 1. l. 10. from the bottom, after "*redeemed*," add "*which are deducted from the debt by Mr. Addington and Mr. Tierney, but not by Mr. Morgan.*" P. 126, col. 2. l. 5. from the end, for "*change*," read "*chance.*"

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE Negotiation for Peace between this country and France has been long ſuppoſed to be on the point of cloſing, though from the continued meetings of Miniſters upon this ſubject, and the communications which are yet maintained with M. Otto at home, and Mr. Merry at Paris, the final rupture cannot yet have taken place. The expectation of an invaſion is ſtill predominant: whether or not the Engliſh Miniſtry are ſerious in believing it to be the intention of the French to engage in ſo deſperate an attack we know not, but thus much is certain at leaſt, that if this be not the fact the extreme alarm, and precaution manifeſted on the occaſion, is ſufficient to induce the French to ſuppoſe that ſomething may be effected, and to rouſe them to the exerciſe of their powers.

A treaty has been concluded between the French Republic and the Pope; and ſince then the arrival of a nuncio at Paris has either taken place, or is daily expected. In this ſingular treaty one of the articles expreſsly ſtipulates that all the dignitaries of the French Church, who ſhall be acknowledged by the Pope, ſhall have previouſly taken an oath of allegiance to the ſubſiſting government, and have received their appointments immediately from the Chief Conſul himſelf. In conſequence of his deciſion a brief has been received from his Holineſs, addreſſed to the French Biſhops and Archbiſhops reſident in England, by which they are required, within ten days from the preſent period, to reſign their dignities, or ſuffer certain canonical penalties. The Gallican Church has long diſavowed the authority of the Pope as to pains and penalties, and aſſerted its own independence; but it will ſcarcely, we think, be able to reſiſt this authority and the call of Bonaparte to domeſtic duties. A meeting upon this ſubject was held on the 19th of September, at the Archbiſhop of Narbonne's houſe in London, and very numerouſly attended; its reſult has not yet appeared. It is not to be ſuppoſed that the preſent dignitaries of the church will be all of them re-appointed, and perhaps there are very few who will be thus fortunate. The Chief Conſul, however, has engaged to provide handſomely for all who may not be re elected.

Bonaparte has at length concluded a peace with Portugal, the articles of which ſtate, in the preamble, that the Plenipotentiaries of the *three* Belligerent Powers (meaning obviouſly France, Spain, and Portugal) having met together, have agreed to conclude *two treaties*, which, in their *eſſential parts*, will be but one, as the guarantee will be interchangeable, and will ceaſe with reſpect to both treaties when either ſhall be infringed. It then proceeds to inform us of the name of the Plenipotentiary appointed by his Catholic Majeſty, and of the Plenipotentiary appointed by the Prince Regent of Portugal to "carry this important object into full effect;" but no notice whatever is taken of the third Plenipotentiary alluded to in the commencement of the paper, and who ought to have been appointed by Bonaparte on behalf of the French Republic; nor does the ſignature of any French Plenipotentiary appear in conjuction with the names of the other two Miniſters at its cloſe. We have, it is true, received by the Hamburg mail a paper, which pretends to be a copy of the treaty of peace between Portugal and Spain. Where then is this *ſecond* treaty referred to, and which is ſtated to have been concluded at the ſame time? What are its terms, and who are its ſubſcribers? If we can form any judgment upon the preſent myſterious document, it is that the paper now publiſhed was drawn up between the two parties now affixing their ſignatures, who, in the firſt inſtance, added the name of Joſeph Bonaparte, on behalf of the French Republic; but that Joſeph Bonaparte not approving of either the one or the other, ordered his own name to be eraſed from the preamble, and refuſed to unite in the ſubſcription. Our readers cannot have forgotten the demur on the part of the French Conſul to the treaty as at firſt propoſed, and actually ſigned by the other two Powers; the paper we now have, therefore, is probably the treaty as it, *at that moment*, exiſted, and which has now, for the firſt time, got abroad. But we have every reaſon to believe, that both the firſt and ſecond treaties have been ſince ratified by France, and that a mutual underſtanding has taken place between all the contracting Powers. It is obvious, moreover, from the commencement of the Negociations

gociation, that France had made demands, and that the two other contracting Powers had acceded to them on terms which it would be impolitic to communicate to the world at large, and more eſpecially to Great Britain; and it is equally obvious, that the ſecond treaty was meant to be a *ſecret* treaty, and to include the conceſſions of Portugal to the French Republic, as the firſt ſpecifies more openly thoſe ſhe has made to Spain, and reſpecting which their was no neceſſity for concealment. All that relates to ourſelves in the treaty now publiſhed, is contained in the following few words, which compriſe the whole of Article II. "His Royal Highneſs (the Prince Regent) will ſhut the ports of his whole territories to the ſhips of Great Britain *in general*." This looſely worded prohibition is unqueſtionably regulated with minute preciſion by the treaty, yet carefully concealed behind the curtain, which at the ſame time provides under certain circumſtances for the liberty yet allowed of an interchange of commerce between England and Portugal. By thus concealing, however, the engagements ſhe is under to the French Republic, and the terms of her fidelity, ſhe completely nonpluſſes the Britiſh Cabinet, who know not in what light to regard her.—Of this we have a ſufficient proof already, in the mode in which the Iſland of Madeira has been taken poſſeſſion of; it is not pretended to be by right of conqueſt, but for the generous purpoſe of affording protection to it againſt the nation that is now become its chief and moſt powerful ally.

By letters from Salem, in North America, of the 20th of July, we alſo learn that an expedition, conſiſting of not leſs than 100 ſail of ſhips of different ſizes, laden with ſtores and troops, to the amount of ten or fifteen thouſand, had ſailed from Bengal, under the eſcort of Admiral Rainier, to the Brazils.

The following is the purport of the circular letter of Citizen Deſilles, the Prefect of the department of Angers, to the Subprefects and Mayors of his diſtrict.

"To conquer the continental peace the French people have exerted all their means. The conqueſt of the maritime peace now calls for all their thoughts and all their efforts. The taſk of our brave armies is fulfilled; but that of the ſailors is beginning, and the moment approaches when they will make our flag illuſtrious, as the former have made our arms. Armaments are ordered in all the ports of the Republic. It is, therefore, neceſſary that the mariners anſwer the call of Government, and fly without delay to the poſt of honour.

"The Municipalities are reſponſible for the non-execution of the orders for raiſing men for the ſervice of the ſhips of war, or for that of the ports and arſenals of the Republic, in caſe they ſhould refuſe to give to the ſyndics of the naval forces the aſſiſtance of which they may ſtand in need.

"Every citizen who has embraced the *maritime profeſſion* is bound to the public ſervice by ſea and in the arſenals."

The Archbiſhop of Treves has diſpatched one of his Vicars-General to inform the French Government, that he is now ready to take the oath of fidelity; that he will immediately iſſue orders for the opening of the churches, which were ordered to be ſhut by the command of the ſuffragan Biſhops; and he will recommend to all who live under his ſuperintendence the exact obedience to the laws of the Republic.

The French Government ſeem to be much at their eaſe upon the ſubject of the indemnifications in Germany, which naturally enough gives riſe to great diſcuſſion there, tho' that diſcuſſion can have no chance of ſettling the queſtion. It appears, from more than one article, as well as from the obvious probability of the caſe, that the great powers of Germany have negotiated ſeparately at Paris; and the policy of the Chief Conſul has given a deciſion upon their intereſt, which will ſcarcely be contradicted.

The Firſt Regiment of Artillery, which had mutinied at Turin, and put to death the commander of the citadel, has been diſſolved with ignominy, and the ſoldiers diſtributed among other corps. The circumſtance is announced in a proclamation by Bonaparte, which, from the ſingularity of its ſentiments, and the peculiarity of its phraſeology, ſeems to have been penned by the Firſt Conſul himſelf.

From Rotterdam, Auguſt 19, it is reported that the gun-boats and other armed veſſels deſtined to defend the mouth of the Meuſe, and particularly the Iſle of Goree; and the harbour of Helvoetſluys, are now ſtationed in thoſe places moſt advantageous for repulſing the Engliſh, in caſe of attack. French and Batavian troops are continually arrivng at that part of the coaſt of Holland, where they will occupy ſeveral ſmall camps which are already traced out. The ſquadron of Admiral Graves conſiſted of from fifteen to twenty ſhips of war of all ſizes, and, according to

the lateſt intelligence, is to be reinforced. On the other hand Admiral de Winter, Commander in Chief of the Dutch fleet, has been informed that numerous armaments are preparing at Margate, Harwich, and Yarmouth, which ſeems to announce that they are deſtined for ſome of the ports of the Batavian Republic. The ſame meaſures of precaution, however, have been adopted at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, as well as at the entrance of the Texel.

According to accounts from Genoa, of the 31ſt of Auguſt, the French had not attempted any deciſive meaſure againſt Porto-Ferrajo. They had, however, a battery and a corps of two thouſand men in readineſs for action. The two French frigates were ſtill in the port of Leghorn; and the Engliſh had ſeveral frigates and armed ſhips cruizing in the channel of Piombino.

GERMANY.

It is generally believed that Pruſſia will receive the Biſhopric of Munſter as her indemnity. The acquiſition of that biſhopric would form a junction between the poſſeſſions of the King of Pruſſia on the Weſer and the Embs, and thoſe which remain to him on the Lower Rhine; to which, it is ſaid, the Duchy of Berg is to be united by the arrangement between the Courts of Berlin and Munich.

The deceaſe of the Elector of Cologne was an event which ſeems not to have been unexpected by the Cabinet of Berlin, and for which it appears to have been prepared. As ſoon as the fact was known, a courier was immediately diſpatched to the Pruſſian Miniſter, at the Diet of Ratiſbon, the Count de Goertz, who, on the very day he received his diſpatches, invited ſeveral Miniſters to a conference. He declared that his Court, having been informed of the deceaſe of the Elector of Cologne, propoſed to prevent the Chapters of Munſter and Cologne from proceeding to the election of a new Elector or Biſhop, and to employ the Duchy of Weſtphalia and the Biſhopric of Munſter, for the purpoſe of augmenting the maſs of ſecularizations or indemnities. The Imperial Miniſter, without expreſſing any opinion, replied to the Count de Goertz, that he ſhould ſend for inſtructions to his Court. The Miniſters, however, of the Hereditary Princes, who were invited to the conference, declared unanimouſly that they adhered to the propoſal of the Pruſſian Miniſter.

TUSCANY.

We hear from Florence, the 25th of Auguſt, that the day before the proviſional Government was diſſolved, and the ſenator Mozzi was appointed Prime Miniſter and Counſellor of State. The Miniſter of Finance opened a loan for 100,000 crowns, which was ſupplied by the nobility in leſs than three days. This ſum is intended for the relief of thoſe unfortunate perſons who have been totally ruined by the war and revolution.

The Deputies of the Hebrew Nation, at Sinna had an audience of his Majeſty on the 20th. He gave them a very gracious reception, and an aſſurance of his impartial protection, and an amelioration of their condition.

PORTUGAL.

A mail from Liſhon arrived on the 5th of September, by the King George packet. The letters contain no news of importance. The Harlequin packet, with the mail of the 5th ult. arrived at Liſbon on the 22d ult. and was expected to ſail on the 31ſt ult. The Phaëton frigate ſailed from Liſbon in company with the King George, and convoyed her as far as Cape Finiſterre. The morning after they ſailed from Liſbon, the Phaëton frigate ſpoke a Portugueſe line of battle ſhip, the captain of which informed them, that during the night he had fallen in with one of Admiral Pole's ſquadron, which conſiſted of the St. George and Dreadnought, of 98 guns each; the Zealous, Powerful, Vanguard, and Ramilies, of 74 guns each. His Majeſty's ſhip Warrior was expected at Liſhon, to lie as a guard ſhip.

The outward-bound Mediterranean and Liſbon fleets, conſiſting of nearly one hundred ſail of veſſels, under convoy, have put back to Torbay by contrary winds, being for ſome time off Falmouth.

ROME.

Bonaparte has at length prevailed upon the Pope to ratify the treaty he has ſo long propoſed; and Cardinal Caprara, a deſcendent of one of the firſt families of Bologna, is appointed Legate to Paris. Almoſt all the French prieſts may now, therefore, be expected to return to their native country. Several of the Archiſhops and Biſhops have already conſented to take the national oath.

RUSSIA.

It appears from a Treaty, ſigned at Peterſburg, on the 11th of June, of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between Ruſſia and Sweden, to continue for the ſpace of twelve years from its date, that it allows the importation into Ruſſia from Sweden, of Swediſh allum, ſalt-herrings, and ſalt, on payment of one-half of the preſent

preſent duties, and the produce of Swediſh Finland, even wood, into Ruſſia Finland duty free. Into Sweden, from Ruſſia, hemp, linen, and tallow, at one-half, and linſeed at two-thirds of the duties hitherto paid. Then follow ſome mercantile regulations relative to ſailors, ſhips, and traders, in the reſpective ports of each country. In its political principle, it embraces and avowedly recognizes the baſis of the famous convention entered into at Peterſburg, on the 16th of December laſt, commonly called the Northern Confederacy, which cauſed the memorable bombardment of Copenhagen. This recognition is the more remarkable, as Lord St. Helens ſtands, we are told, ſo high in the good opinion of the Emperor Alexander at Peterſburg. By the late ſettlement with Great Britain, there are two very material points which Ruſſia has obtained; firſt, The limitation of the right of ſeach: and ſecondly, The diminution of articles deemed contraband in war.

It is not only that the right of ſearch is to be exerciſed in future by ſhips of war alone, and not by privateers (a very important conceſſion): but the manner in which it is to be exerciſed is a much more important point gained by Ruſſia. Each merchant ſhip of the neutral power, ſailing under convoy, is to produce to the captain of the convoy before he ſails, a paſſport, or ſea-letter, in a certain form. The captain is to make no further enquiry. He is to take it for granted that the ſea-letter gives a true deſcription of the cargo, and he is not to make any ſearch. Should this neutral fleet be met at ſea by a ſhip of war of the other contracting party, that party being in a ſtate of war, a boat is to be ſent on board the captain of the convoy's ſhip, in order to verify the papers and certificates that are to prove that that ſhip is authoriſed to convoy ſuch veſſels, laden with ſuch cargoes, and bound to ſuch a port. This verification made, there is to be no pretence for any ſearch, unleſs there be good ground for ſuſpicion. But how can grounds of ſuſpicion ariſe in the mind of the captain of the belligerent ſhip, unleſs he receives private intelligence from his own Government? But if his ſuſpicions lead him to detain any ſhip, and if it ſhall be proved that it has been detained without juſt and ſufficient cauſe, "the commander of the ſhip or ſhips of war of the Belligerent Powers ſhall not only be bound to make to the owners of the ſhip, and of the cargo, a full and complete compenſation for all the loſſes, expences, damages, and coſts, occaſioned by ſuch a detention; but ſhall further be liable to an ulterior puniſhment for every act of violence, or other fault, which he may have committed, according as the nature of the caſe may require."

The ſecond great point gained by Ruſſia, is the diminution of the number of articles deemed contraband in war. In the articles enumerated as contraband, our readers will find not one which Ruſſia exports, or which Ruſſia, Sweden, or Denmark, produce. Iron, copper, timber, hemp, pitch, tar, ſail-cloth, are not deemed contraband; though moſt, if not all, of thoſe articles were formerly conſidered as ſuch.

It appears therefore to us, that Ruſſia has obtained not only all that the late Empreſs contended for in her declaration to the Courts of London, Verſailles, and Madrid, in 1780, but ſeveral additional points of conſiderable importance.

The commerce of Ruſſia appears now to have recovered its former ſplendour. The exportation from the city of Riga only, down to the end of July, amounted to 6,770,638 roubles; and England alone has had from that city Ruſſian productions to the value of 2,509,853 roubles.

EGYPT.

Authentic intelligence was ſome time ſince received from General Hutchinſon, dated at the Camp before Gizeh, June 21, by which we learned, that that General meant to erect batteries in he courſe of twenty-four hours, at Gizeh, which was on the oppoſite ſide of the river to Cairo. He ſays the place is weak, but it covers a bridge of communication which the French have over the Nile, and it is therefore eſſential to have it in their poſſeſſion; then the General meant to croſs the river, and join the army of the Grand Vizier, who was encamped near Cairo; it was his intention then to beſiege that place, which was garriſoned by 4 or 5000 French; their works were very extended, and would require a much greater number of men to defend them. Great delays were occaſioned in that operation, from the low ſtate of the river, and from the bar of the Nile at Roſetta, which was frequently impaſſable for ten days together, ſo that the march of his men had been much retarded. The difficulty of procuring proviſions for the army, and the obſtacles which he encountered in bringing the heavy artillery up the river, he repreſents to have been very great.

The General has, however, ſent intelligence ſince, from the ſame camp, dated the

the 29th of June, and from his letter we learn, that the Britiſh troops, and thoſe of his Highneſs the Captain Pacha, inveſted Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, whilſt the army of his Highneſs the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a poſition nearly within cannon-ſhot of Cairo. On the 22d in the morning, the French ſent out a flag of truce, and informed the General, that they wiſhed to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, upon certain conditions. After a negociation of ſeveral days, they agreed to ſurrender the town and forts on the conditions which he had the honour to encloſe. They then took poſſeſſion of the gate of Gizeh at five o'clock in the evening of the 28th, and alſo of the Fort Sulkoſki on the Cairo ſide of the river. Hoſtages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation was to have taken place in about ten days. The General ſuppoſes that there were nearly 6000 troops of all kinds in the town. The troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have ſuffered a conſiderable degree of fatigue; but the General ſays both the men and officers have ſubmitted to it with the greateſt patience, and have manifeſted a zeal for the honour of his Majeſty's arms that was above all panegyric.

Then follow the conditions of the Convention, comprized in 21 Articles. In ſubſtance it ſtipulates, that the French army at Cairo, and its dependencies, ſhall be conveyed in ſhips belonging to, and at the expence of, the Allied Powers in Egypt, together with their baggage, arms, ammunition, and other effects, to the neareſt French ports in the Mediterranean. Of this Convention, ſent immediately to Alexandria, Menou is at liberty to avail himſelf, provided he ſignifies to the Britiſh General his aſſent thereto in ten days after its preſentation to him.

The Moniteur gives extracts of accounts from Egypt down to the 14th of July, at which time the French ſtill held out at Alexandria, where they are ſtated to be in ſuch force as to defy any attempts that might be made upon them. They ſtate the place to be alſo well ſtocked with proviſions.

From Paris, the 8th of September, we learn that Citizen Lugan, Captain of the Heliopolis, left Egypt on the 14th of July, on board a ſmall veſſel called La Santa Madona Didra, manned with 20 good French ſailors. It eſcaped the cruizers, touched at Cephalonia, and landed at Tarento. C. Lugan delivered to General Soult diſpatches from General Menou, which were brought to Paris by a courier extraordinary. Generals Menou, Rampon, Friant, Songis, Deſtaing, Fauthier, &c. and all the other officers *Chefs de corps*, and ſuperior officers of the garriſon of Alexandria, had reſolved to bury themſelves under the ruins of the place rather than accede to a capitulation which they conſidered as diſgraceful, becauſe they did not believe it to be neceſſary.

Alexandria was defended by more than 600 pieces of artillery, was abundantly ſupplied with proviſions, and particularly a large quantity of rice. The garriſon had bread and biſcuit to laſt them through the winter, and rice for ſeveral years. The ſoldiers were labouring inceſſantly, and with extraordinary activity, to augment the fortifications; they amounted to more than 9000 French, including the ſailors and Members of the different Adminiſtrations, who had all taken up arms. General Menou beſtows great praiſes on the zeal and activity of the Captains Villeneuve, Barré, and Richer. The Fort of Pompey's Pillar, by the extraordinary labour of four months, had acquired the ſame ſtrength as Fort Cretin. They were maſters of the Lake Mareotis, by means of forts conſtructed in different places, and of gun-boats tranſported thither from the ports of Alexandria.

The entrenched camp which General Menou had made choice of was ſecure from any *coup de-main*, and defended the approaches to the place. The Engliſh could not approach but by the boyaux of the trenches.

The French Papers continue to ſay, that after the Convention of El Ariſch was concluded between the Grand Vizier and General Kleber, it was aſked which of the two armies had been victorious? The battle of Heliopolis, which took place two months after, furniſhed a ſufficient anſwer. The Convention agreed upon by General Belliard, on the 28th of June, is preciſely the ſame with that of El-Ariſch. If Admiral Keith ſhould fail of good faith, and refuſe a paſſage by ſea, as he did after the Treaty of El-Ariſch, the ſpectacle would ſoon preſent itſelf of a new battle of Heliopolis. If the Engliſh (ſay the French Papers) had ſome ſucceſs on the 21ſt of March, it was becauſe all our General Officers did not demean themſelves like the brave General Lanuſſe, and did not evince thoſe heroic ſentiments which alone can command victory. A cannon-ball carried off his thigh early in the action. He ſur-

vived

vived the accident eight days. The Surgeon in Chief, Berrey, an officer of health of great merit, came to Alexandria to amputate the limb. He refuſed to ſubmit to the operation. All his friends were aſſembled, and the experienced ſurgeon ſaid, that he would be anſwerable for its ſucceſs. It could not have put the life of the wounded General to hazard, and without it there was no poſſibility of his ſurviving. Fatigued, at length, by the ſolicitation of his friends—"No! (ſaid Lanuſſe to them) I will not ſurvive that diſhonourable day."

EAST-INDIES.

Our late accounts from India intimate, that a new war is on the eve of breaking out in the Myſore Country. No ſooner was Doondeah, one of Tippoo'sad herents, defeated, than Cotione Rajah, by ſome hoſtilities, claimed the attention of the Myſore army. The conqueſt of this Chief will be a matter of ſome difficulty, owing to the natural defences of the country, as well as the extenſive preparations made by the enemy.

The intended introduction of European laws into the Myſore Country cauſed no ſmall degree of alarm; inſomuch, that the right of fathers and maſters of families, according to the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, are recognized by the conſent of the Britiſh Government. The additional revenue of the India Company, by their late treaties, amounts to about 25 lacks of pagodas, or near one million ſterling per annum. The military eſtabliſhment there will ſhortly be reduced, owing to the conſolidation of empire, and the contraction of poſts. The late General is, by order of the Government of Madras, ſucceeded by Col. Urban Vigors in the command of the ſubſidiary force ſerving with the Nizam, and Col. F. Gowdie ſucceeds the latter in the command of the Northern diviſion of the army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It appears that however cloſe the connection may be, both in political ſentiments and private friendſhip, between the late Miniſter and the preſent, we behold the latter, in every inſtance, acting in diametrical oppoſition to the ſyſtem purſued by the former. We ſee him in the North of Europe acceding to the maritime code which Mr. Pitt haughtily rejected, as ruinous to the nation, and to reſiſt which he plunged it into a bloody and expenſive war; and in Egypt courting a convention which the late Adminiſtration ſacrificed their honour to break, after it had been acceded to in their names; and to prevent a renewal of which, they have drained the country of its beſt ſoldiers and its laſt guinea.

The preſent Miniſters affect great candour, and an earneſt deſire of throwing a veil over all diſtinctions of parties. This ſpirit is not, however, carried into any of the public offices, except the Admiralty. Earl St. Vincent, like a true ſeaman, knows no parties but the French and Britiſh, and labours moſt earneſtly and ably to cruſh the one and exalt the other. His thoughts are wholly occupied in promoting the welfare and glory of our navy, not in diſcovering the politics of officers, that he may blaſt the hopes, whatever may be the merits, of thoſe who differ in opinion from the Premier—not in diſtributing places and employments among the voters at rotten boroughs, in preference to men of merit and juſt claims—not in making the navy ſubſervient to parliamentary intereſt! What muſt have been the indignation of a man of ſuch generous and independent principles, on finding, as we are aſſured he has done, among the papers of his office, a memorandum, written by one of his predeceſſors, "Never to employ Admiral G—— becauſe he voted for Mr. Fox at a Weſtminſter election!"

A ſecond and more conſiderable diviſion of Lord Nelſon's force ſailed from the Downs for Boulogne on the 10th of September. It conſiſted of the York of 64 and Iſis of 50 guns, with ſeveral other ſhips of war. His Lordſhip received intelligence the day before, that the enemy's flotilla had moved out of the harbour to Boulogne-roads, the winds having abated. Hence a ſuſpicion ariſes of their having a deſign to put to ſea.

The French Papers ſay, that the Lords of the Admiralty and Lord Nelſon have aſſerted, in their official account, that the advanced guard of the light flotilla, by which Lord Nelſon was beaten on the 15th of Auguſt, was chained to the land. It is ſaid, alſo, in this account, that the Engliſh were repelled by the land-batteries, and that theEngliſh ſailors were for a long time on board of the gun-boats. Both theſe aſſertions, they contend, are completely falſe. The advanced guard could not be moored to the bank, from which it was diſtant five hundred toiſes. Its anchors were attached by the ordinary cables. The Engliſh tried to board, but they were every where repulſed. The land-batteries never fired at all. How could they have done ſo, in the darkneſs of the night, without running the hazard of firing upon the French? The Engliſh were repulſed by the bayonets of the 42d, 57th, and 108th demi-brigades.

Statement of the Distribution of the BRITISH NAVAL FORCE, *exclusive of the Hired Armed Vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coasting Trade of Great Britain.*

	Line	*Fifty's*	*Frigates*	*Sloops*	*Total*
In Port and fitting	9	1	80	84	174
Guard-ships, Hospital-ships, and Prison-ships, at the several Ports	28	5	8	1	42
In the English and Irish Channels	46	—	44	51	141
In the Downs and North-Seas	12	4	28	84	128
At the West Islands, and on the Passage	1	—	15	31	47
At Jamaica	3	1	24	9	37
In America, and at Newfoundland	—	—	7	6	13
East Indies, and on the Passage	8	7	8	13	37
Coast of Africa, and Secret Expedition	—	1	7	4	12
On the Lisbon Station	9	—	4	3	16
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	27	4	56	33	120
Total in Commission	143	23	281	319	767
Receiving-ships	8	1	6	1	21
Serviceable, and repairing for Service	6	1	3	3	13
In Ordinary	19	—	15	25	59
Building	20	2	5	—	27
Total	196	27	310	348	887

The Navy-list, published the 1st of September, contains 141 Admirals, 532 Captains, 418 Commanders, and 2274 Lieutenants.

General Distribution of the BRITISH ARMY, *September* 1.

	Cav.	*Inf.*	*Fencibles Cav.*	*Fencibles Inf.*	*Mil.*	*Total Bat.*	*Inv. Com.*
England and Wales	23	24	—	3	74	124	40
North Britain	2	—	—	—	12	14	6
Ireland	6	12	—	32	—	50	6
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	—	5	—	2	—	7	20
Gibraltar	—	5	—	4	—	9	—
Madeira	—	1	—	—	*	1	—
Minorca and Malta	—	12	—	1	—	13	—
Egypt	3	22	—	—	—	25	—
Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	—	5	—	2	—	7	—
West Indies	1	34	—	—	—	35	—
Cape of Good Hope	1	5	—	—	—	6	—
East Indies	4	18	—	—	—	†22	—
On board Sir H. Popham's Squadron	1	—	—	—	—	‡1	—
Embarked for Foreign Service in June	1	3	—	—	—	4	—
On Passage from Abroad	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	42	147	—	44	86	319§	72

* And detachments. † The Company's Troops exclusive. ‡ With detachments.
§ Exclusive of Artillery and Engineers at home and abroad, Independent Companies, Recruiting Corps, Volunteers, &c.

ALPHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

ALLCORN, Richard, Hampton, Middleſex. (Webb, St. Thomas's ſtreet, Southwark)

Ball, Wm. Derby, druggiſt. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter lane)

Beſwick, Jas. late of Hendon, baker. (Welch, Alderſgate ſtreet)

Betſon, John, Waſhwood Heath, Aſton, Warwick, factor. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave place)

Bamford, Samuel Paul, John Cooke, and Jas. Francis Clifford, Tiverton, worſted-manufacturers. (Conſtable, Symond's inn)

Bridgman, Edw. Higham Ferrers, Northampton, baker. (Hodſon, Wellingborough)

Brevitt, Wm late of Wednesbury, Staffordſhire, butcher. (J. Lilley Parker, Stafford)

Baker, Thos. and John Sherland, Exeter, woollen-drapers. (Field, Friday ſtreet)

Bull, Jas. Edw. Bowyer, City Road, Old ſtreet, baker. (Gale, Bedford ſtreet, Bedford row)

Beaumont, Wm. late of Healdy Butts, in South Croſland, pariſh of Almondbury, Yorkſhire, clothier, and Copartner with Rich. Beaumont and Stephen Vickerman. (Battye, Chancery lane)

Cantrill, Wm. Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordſhire, druggiſt. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)

Deverell, Geo. Redbourn, Hertfordſhire, ſtraw-hat manufacturer. (Wild, Warwick ſquare)

Eccles, Thomas, Watling ſtreet, wholeſale-linen-draper. (Johnſon, Ely place)

French, Sam. jun. Hertford, mealman. (Allens, Clifford's inn)

Flinders, John, Nottingham, hoſier. (Holmes, Mark lane)

Flux, Robert, Cirenceſter, Glouceſterſhire, carpenter. (Foulkes, Hart ſtreet, Bloomsbury)

Fox, Solomon, Wardour ſtreet, cabinet-maker. (Few, Red-lion ſquare)

Galliers, Jane, St. John ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield, baker. (Revers, Nicholas lane)

Gardner, Samuel John, Pitt ſtreet, St. George's, Southwark, mealman. (Tyler and Humphreys, Tooley ſtreet)

Garner, Thos. jun. Bread ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)

Hanſon, John, Atherſtone, Warwickſhire, wine and ſpirit-merchant. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter lane)

Harling, Edw. late of Almondbury, Yorkſhire, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane)

Hodſon, Jonathan, Stockport, ſhopkeeper. (Chetham, Stockport)

Hitchcock, Jas. late of Hatton Garden, dealer in prints, but now a priſoner in the Fleet. (Morris and Biggen, Inner Temple)

Keen, Henry, Cleeve Prior, Worceſterſhire, baker and maltſter. (Whithaw and Taylor, Gray's inn)

Lomas, Wm and Geo. Needham market, Suffolk, hawkers. (Harding, Primroſe ſtreet)

Lomas, Wm late of Needham market, hawker. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)

Levy, Lewis and Jonas, Osborne place, Brick lane, Whitechapel, vermicelli-manufacturers. (Lee, Barnard's inn)

Mair, Jas. late of Graveſend, plumber. (Walker, Serjeant's inn, Chancery lane)

Morrice, Pierce, St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, hoſier. (Egerton, Gray's inn)

Ockendon, Richard, late of Bexhill, Suſſex, ſhopkeeper. (Young, Milton and Pownall, Doctor's Commons)

Pickering, John, Lower Eaton ſtreet, Pimlico, dealer in wine and ſpirits. (Surman, Oxenden ſtreet)

Pitt, Thos. Swanſea, haberdaſher. (Farrer, Lacey, Steadman and Wall. Bread ſtreet hill)

Quenby, John, Liverpool, tea-dealer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)

Quantrill, Jas late of Duke ſtreet, Portland place, factor. (Noy and Templer, Mincing lane)

Riches, Geo. Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide. warehouſeman. (Wild, Warwick ſquare)

Roberts, Hugh, late of Alderſgate ſtreet, ſilk-weaver. (Field, Friday ſtreet)

Stafford, Rob. jun. Huntingdon, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)

Scott, Mary, (widow of the late Joſeph Scott) Henry Scott, and Edw. Appleby, Hinckley, Leiceſterſhire, hoſiers. (Holmes, Mark lane)

Shorland, John, Exeter, woollen-draper. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)

Stephens, Rob. Mancheſter, dealer in weſt. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)

Simms, John, late of Sheepey Parva, Leiceſterſhire, miller. (Tebbut, Staple's inn)

Scarbrow, W. St. Neots, Huntingdonſhire, baker. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)

Saul, T. and John Reynolds, Mancheſter, wool-ſtaplers. (Swan and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Sanderſon, Jas. Preſton, Lancaſhire, and N. Sanderſon, Houghton, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturers. (Hodgſon, Chancery lane)

Tolloby, J. Miſley, Eſſex, corn-merchant. (J. Ambroſe, Manley)

Tipper, B. Derby, patten-ring-maker. (Ward and Locket, Derby)

Tubbs, D. late of Liverpool, merchant. (Daltera, Liverpool)

Woodward, J. Derby, callico-manufacturer. (Forbes, Ely place)

Walter, Robt. Plymouth-dock, hatter. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple)

Wimberley, T. Peete, Huntingdonſhire, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)

Wilkinſon, J. Bridlington, merchant. (D. Taylor, Bridlington)

Woolgar, W. Minories, brazier. (Nind, Preſcot ſtreet)

Whitehead, W. Laceby, Lincolnſhire, ſhopkeeper. (Marris and Clarke, Barton-upon-Humber)

Wilſon, Jas. Birmingham, builder. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's inn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Brown, Geo. Old Cavendiſh ſtreet, taylor, Nov. 5

Birchall, John, Woore, Salop, dealer in ſalt, Sept. 23

Burnett, Edw. and Robt. Oliver, Mancheſter, linen-drapers, Sept. 29

Barton, John, Davies ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, dealer in horſes, Oct. 10

Burges, Daniel, Blaby, Leiceſterſhire, victualler, Oct. 3

Bradley, Joſeph, Shawbank, callico-manufacturer, Oct. 13

Burker, Wm. Simon Field and Abraham Field, Leeds, wool-ſtaplers, Oct. 13

Curtis, Jas. Swanſea, timber-merchant, Sept. 29

Corbett, Thos. late of Minchinhampton, clothier, Sept. 24

Croſs, Henry, Exeter, tobacconiſt, Sept. 29

Collins, Robert, jun. late of Union court, Broad ſtreet, carpenter and builder, Nov. 14

Denton, Wm. Elland, Halifax, merchant, Oct. 2

England, J. Wisbech, St. Peter's, Ely, innkeeper, Sept. 22

Edwards, John, Kenſington, taylor, Oct. 17

Fiſhwick, Wm. Duke's court, St. Martin's lane, taylor, Nov. 21

Gazeley, Joſeph Sherwin, Great Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant, Nov. 4

Gerrard, Jas. Cannon ſtreet, corn-factor, Oct. 10

Gillis, John, New Sarum, whipmaker, Sep. 24

Gowan, Geo. Great Ormond ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 5

Greenall, Wm. Hardſhaw, Lancaſhire, dealer, Oct. 5

Grint, John, Wandſworth, corn-chandler, Oct. 20

Holland, Wm. Southwark, linen-draper, Nov. 5

Hammond, Geo. Stamford, mercer, Sept. 24

Hunter, Margaret, H. Krowen and Robt. Hunter, Briſtol, merchants, Oct. 1

Hunter, John, late of Rye, carrier, Oct. 14

Hawkins, John, Leiceſter, currier, Sep. 28

Hadfield, John, Sheffield, grocer, Oct. 2

Heap, Geo. Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer, Oct. 3

Ibbett, John, Crown ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare, ſhoemaker, Oct. 17

Johnſon, R. Joſeph, New Sleaford, mercer, Oct. 13, (final)

Lawſon, S. Rotherhithe, carver, Nov. 11

Long, Geo. jun. Dewsbury, linen-draper, Oct. 1

Long, Wm. Pontefract, linen-draper, Sept. 28

Larkworthy, Ambroſe, Exeter, fuller, Oct. 1

Marriott, Sam. Paul's Head tavern, Cateaton ſtreet, vintner, Nov. 7

Mellor, Jas. jun. and John and Edm. Mellor, late of Wooldale, Town End, clothiers, Sept. 21

Morton, Thos. Raiſtrick, Halifax, dealer, Sept. 30

Mercer, Wm. Tunbridge, miller, Oct. 6

Madgwick, Thos. Buxted, tanner, Oct. 10

Newman, Holdſworth, Little Dartmouth, merchant, Sept. 19

Neale, Wm. Frome Selwood, innholder, Oct. 12

Neblock, Jas. and Geo. Burges, Briſtol, linen-drapers, Nov. 20

Pereira, Abm. Mendes, and Hermenegild Caſtellain, Old Bethlem, merchants, Dec. 8

Pye, John, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 29

Patience, Thos. New Broad ſtreet, ſtone-maſon, Oct. 31

Potter, Geo Charing Croſs, haberdaſher, Nov. 7

Rachael and Jas. Biſſet, Briſtol, ſugar-bakers, Sept. 28

Rogers, John, Birmingham, ſaddler, Sept. 21

Roriſon, Robt. Chorley, grocer, Sept. 21

Reilly, Jas. and Jas. Collins, Mead's court, Bond ſtreet, taylors, Nov. 7

Radford, Wm. Liverpool, mercer, Oct. 3

Rome, John, Sudbury, linen-draper, Nov. 27

Sims, Robt. late of Walworth, grocer, Oct. 6

Selby, Joſeph, Nottingham, hoſier, Sept. 30

Smith, John, St Martin's lane, baker. Oct. 6

Uther, John William, Bowling-green lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, Sept. 26

White, M. Wm. Sunderland, wine and ſpirit-merchant, Sept. 14

Wagner, J. Michael, Briſtol, merchant, Sept. 30

Wade, J. Sheffield, factor, Sept. 17

Weld, Wm. Mancheſter, fuſtian-manufacturer, Sept. 23

Wallace, John, and Wm. Hawes, Hanwell, ſoap makers, &c. Nov. 7

Warren, Geo. Coventry ſtreet, Upholder, Nov. 21

Yate, John, Thos. Spencer Dunn, Sam. Helton Parker and Thos. Yate, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 1

Zachary, H. late of Laurence lane Cheapſide, Iriſh-factor, Nov. 7

LIST

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September 1801.

	No. of Caſes.
ACUTE DISEASES.	
Typhus	25
Febris Remittens	1
Variola	1
Peripneumonia	2
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
Dyſenteria	10
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Tuſſis	8
Tuſſis et Dyſpnœa	6
Peripneumonia Notha	2
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	3
Hepatitis Chronica	2
Anaſarca	7
Gaſtrodynia	3
Dyſpepſia	4
Teneſmus	1
Diarrhœa	6
Enterodynia	4
Hæmorrhois	3
Menorrhagia	4
Fluor Albus	2
Scrophula	3
Vomitus	6
Vertigo	3
Paralyſis	2
Impetigo	3
Lumbago	2
Rheumatiſmus Chronicus	12
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia lochialis	4
Dolores poſt Partum	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Diarrhœa	6
Ophthalmia	2
Aphthæ	3

As the ſeaſon of the year has arrived in which fevers of the typhous kind uſually conſtitute a large part of the catalogue of diſeaſes, the number in the preſent liſt will not excite any ſuprize. The principal occaſion of regret is, that during thoſe months in which, in the common courſe of things, this claſs of diſeaſes does not make a conſpicuous figure, it has lately very much engaged the attention of practitioners. In our laſt report we were happy to announce, that the diſeaſe had aſſumed a milder form, that the affections of the brain were leſs violent, and that the inſtances of a fatal termination were leſs frequent. In the caſes which have ſince occurred, the delirium has been leſs violent: it has been rather of that low, muttering kind, which we have been formerly accuſtomed to obſerve in this ſpecies of fever. But though the brain has been leſs violently affected, the effects of the diſeaſe upon this organ have continued longer than uſual.

In one inſtance, after the termination of the fever, the patient fell into that ſtate of intellectual derangement which Noſologiſts have diſtinguiſhed by the term Amentia.

A general inattention to ſurrounding objects, and an indifference to every perſon and to every thing about them, together with an indiſpoſition to take in neceſſary food, are characteriſtics of this diſeaſe. The patient referred to, continued in this ſtate for ſeveral days, but ſeems now to be gradually recovering from it. In one of the caſes ſymptoms of hemiplegia occurred at the cloſe of the fever; and in another, ſuch a loſs of recollection, and other ſymptoms of mental debility, as produced the appearance of premature old age.

Dyſenteries have very frequently occurred during the laſt few weeks. Theſe have been attended with the uſual ſymptoms of a mild diſeaſe, and have not, in any of the caſes referred to, proved fatal.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

At the late meeting of the Glouceſterſhire Society, M. Hickes Beach, eſq. Preſident, in the Chair, the ſum of 170l. 5s. 6d. (including the liberal benefactions of abſentees) was contributed for the purpoſe of apprenticing poor boys, ſons of natives of that county, and for relieving, in the period of childbed, poor women natives, or the wives of natives, of the ſaid county.

The effects of the Eaſt India Company in England and afloat, conſiſting of annuities, caſh in the treaſury, goods ſold and not paid for, goods unſold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted, in the year 1800, to 16,185,950l.

The ſale of the Company's goods, which, in the year 1793, were eſtimated, on an average, to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted, in the laſt year, to 7,367,727l.

By the liſt of the ſhips loſt by the Eaſt India Company, from the year 1757, to the ſeaſon of 1801, it appears that 11 have been burnt by accident, 10 taken by the French, and 33 wrecked at ſea.

A late Gazette contained an Order in Council, declaring the port of La Valette, in the iſland

iſland of Malta, a free port, and allowing the ſame drawbacks and bounties as are allowed on the exportation of various articles to Minorca and Gibraltar.

It appears, that in the laſt 10 years, the revenue of Greenwich Hoſpital has been increaſed to the amount of 26,832l.; and in 13 years it has been more than doubled; the revenue of laſt year exceeded the expenditure by 32,645l. which is more than half the total amount of the revenue 13 years ago.

Married.] At St. James's Church, Sir Edward Crofton, to Lady Charlotte Stewart, fifth daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

P. Lee, eſq. of Highbury Place, to Miſs E. Arbouin.

At Tottenham, N. Harden, eſq. to Miſs H. Meeke.

Mr. Langhorne of Clapham, to Miſs Box, only daughter of W. Box, eſq. of Doctor's Commons.

R. Shaw, eſq. of Dulwich Hill, to Mrs. A. Todd, of Gower ſtreet.

B. Montague, eſq. of Gray's-Inn, to Miſs Ruſh, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Beaumaurice Ruſh, of Wimbledon Houſe, Surrey.

Brigadier General John Murray, to Miſs M. Paſco, niece of W. Baker, eſq Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Montreal.

J. Bacon, eſq. ſculptor, to Miſs Taylor, of High-ſtreet, Southwark.

J. Watkins, eſq. of Charing Croſs, to Mrs. Walker, late of Stafford.

Edmund Bacon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. to Miſs Bacon, daughter of D. Bacon, eſq. of Ottrey St. Mary.

Mr. Bent, bookſeller, of Coventry-ſtreet, to Mrs. Hurford, widow of the late Henry Hurford, eſq.

Died] Mrs. Rolls, wife of J. Rolls, eſq. of Bermondſey; and a few days after, her huſband, J. Rolls, eſq.

E. Barnes, eſq. Clerk of the Cheſter-road General Poſt-office.

At Chelſea, aged 47, T. Hammond, eſq. Clerk in the Tellers-office, Exchequer, Agent in the Army, and for many years Deputy-agent to the Out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital; a gentleman of pure principles, engaging demeanour, and unaffectedly candid practice. To the honour of a gentleman, and the warm benevolence of a philanthropiſt, Mr. Hammond happily united the active virtues of an enlightened morality, and the unaſſuming piety of a Chriſtian.

W. Bulkeley, eſq. Major of Chelſea College, univerſally lamented by every member of the houſhold to which he belonged, from the Governor to the private penſioners, for whom he had been the means of procuring various additional comforts, and equally reſpected by his acquaintance for the ſuavity and urbanity of his manners, as a gentleman, and for his kindneſs and candour as a private friend, and an honourable and truly good man.

Mrs. Spring, wife of Lieutenant Spring, of Storey's Gate, Weſtminſter.

In Soho-ſquare, the Lady of L. Fowler, eſq.

In her 29th year, Miſs J. Baker, of Judd-place, Weſt, Somer's Town.

At Dulwich, aged 72, Mrs. Flint, of London-bridge, Southwark.

Mr. J. Davenport, one of the aſſiſtant Pages to the Queen.

At Brompton Villa, Sir John Greſham, bart. the laſt male heir of that ancient family.

Mrs. Lawrence, of Church-ſtreet, Soho, widow of the late Mr. Lawrence, of the Strand.

At Weſton, the ſeat of Lord Bradford, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Bridgman, wife of the Hon. and Rev. G. Bridgman, and only daughter of the late Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery.

W. Rix, eſq. Town-clerk of the City of London, which place he held for 20 years, as likewiſe other offices for 40 years.

At Staines, in Middleſex, on his way into Devonſhire, J. Bagſhaw, eſq. of the Oaks; by whoſe death Dr. Darling, late of Hull, but now of Brigg, in Lincolnſhire, comes in poſſeſſion of very large eſtates in Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire.

[On Friday September the 18th, the remains of the late Rev. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, (ſee page 225) were conveyed from Hackney, to be interred with thoſe of his father and mother, in the church of Richmond, Surrey. It was intended by the family that the funeral ſhould be private, but the zeal and attachment of many of Mr. Wakefield's numerous friends, would not ſuffer them to decline the opportunity of paying their laſt tribute of perſonal reſpect to the memory of a man, who, while living, was beloved by them to a degree almoſt without example; accordingly they aſſembled at Hackney, to the number of about 50, in twelve mourning coaches, and accompanied the remains of their deeply lamented friend to the place of interment, and never were the genuine feelings of ſorrow and regret more obſervable than on this melancholy occaſion. The character of the deceaſed—his relationſhip to the miniſter of the pariſh—heightened by the conſideration of his late long abſence from his friends, and his haſty departure out of life—in ſhort, every circumſtance conſpired to give uncommon intereſt to the ſolemnities of the day. Thus cloſed the career of a man, who, for ardour of mind, benignity of temper, perſevering induſtry, and eminence in literary attainments, will, by all parties, be ranked among the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the preſent age. We forbear going into detail here, another part of this Magazine being occupied with this melancholy ſubject. Mr. Wakefield has left an amiable and large family, to lament his loſs, a widow and ſix children: an infant died during his confinement.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to open a more free communication through the weſtern part of the county of Durham, by a new turnpike road from Barnard Caſtle, that ſhall proceed by way of Stanhope and Blanchland, to Corbridge or Hexham; with certain collateral branches, viz. one from Barnard Caſtle, by Weſt Pitts and Redford, to Walſingham; one from near the Mill-ſtone quarries, on Stanhope Moor, that ſhall paſs by Gold Hill and Healey Field, and meet the Lobley-hill road, near Dipton; one from a place further north, on the ſaid Moor, that ſhall paſs through Edmondbyers, and meet the branch of the Lobley-hill road, near Black-Hedley; and one from Blanchland, South Weſtwards, that ſhall paſs by Rookhope Lead Mills, acroſs the river Wear, near Weſtgate, and acroſs the river Tees, near Winch-bridge, to communicate with the Stanmore road, near Brough. The propoſed road, as above, will complete the ſhorteſt line from London to Edinburg, and, with the proper branches, as above, will be of the greateſt advantage to the improvement of the country at large, as well as to the perſons more immediately intereſted.

The following is an eſtimate of the expences which will be incurred in the completion of the deſign for improving and extending the building of the infirmary at Newcaſtle, as lately laid before the public by the committee, &c.—Contract for the new building 2925l.—Alterations and improvements in the old houſe, with iron bedſteads, water cloſets, &c. 890l.—total 3815l.

The heat at Newcaſtle has been lately exceſſive, both by night and day. On Tueſday Auguſt 18, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Fahrenheit's thermometer, being expoſed by Mr. Pringle, mathematician of North Shields, in the ſhade, in a northern aſpect, ſtood at 77 degrees. The Weſt India heat ſeldom exceeds 85.

The following veſſels are arrived at Newcaſtle from Davis's Streights fiſhery. The Sarah, with 393 caſks of blubber, and 10 tons of fins, the produce of 14 whales. The Everetta, with 414 caſks of blubber, and 12 tons of fins, the produce of 15 whales and 1 ſeal. The Content, with 323 caſks of blubber, and 10 tons of fins, the produce of 13 whales: and the Middleton, with 300 caſks of blubber, and 10 tons of fins the produce of 14 whales.

Married.] At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mr. J. Ewbank, mercer and draper, to Miſs Buſby, of Sunderland.

In London, Mr. F. A. Hellmers, merchant, to Miſs H. Hunt, of Stockton upon Tees.

At Hampſtead, J. Bird, eſq of Howard ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs M. Mole, of Newcaſtle.

In London, at St. Luke's church, Mr. J. Gibſon, jun. of Barnard Caſtle, to Miſs R. Wriggleſworth, daughter of Mr. B. Wriggleſworth, warehouſeman.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. P. Paxton, builder, to Mrs. Ewart.

At Sydenham, Capt. A. Dixon, of the navy, to Miſs J. Dixon, ſecond daughter of Admiral Dixon.

At South Shields, T. Wallis, eſq. to Miſs Smith.

At Durham, Mr. J. Watſon, maſter of the Cock Inn, to Miſs M. Nelſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Hudſon.—Aged 95, Mrs. Milburn, widow, late of Bywell.—Aged 51 years and one day, J. Wilkinſon, eſq. banker, and a captain in the Newcaſtle armed aſſociation.—Mrs. Verty, wife of Mr. Verty, draper.—Aged 41, Mr. D. Bell, woollen draper.—Mr. J. Talyntire, ſhoemaker.

In Gateſhead, aged 90, Mrs. Wilſon, relict of R. Wilſon, eſq. attorney.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Colling, ſhipbuilder.

At Durham, aged 68, Mr. J. Marſhall, maſter of the Roſe and Crown public houſe, in the market place.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Clark, coach-maker.—At an advanced age, Mr. A. Arthur, an honeſt induſtrious man, many years in the employment of the late Mr. Lewins, attorney.—Aged 57, Mr. J. Pearſon, ſhoe-maker.—Suddenly aged 63, Mrs. Suddick, wife of Mr. W. Suddick, ſkinner.

At North Shields, aged 37, Mr. W. Adamſon, a man of conſiderable ingenuity and uncommon induſtry.—Mr. R. Cuthbertſon, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 68, Mr. W. Taylor, brewer.—Mrs. French, wife of Mr. G. French, ſhip-owner.—Mr. H. Perry of the cuſtoms.

At Alnwick, Miſs J. Foſter, of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Stockton, Mrs. Teutin, of the Shakeſpeare Inn.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Ayres, wife of Mr. J. Ayres, of the Cuſtom-houſe.—Mrs. Wray, wife of Mr. Wray, comedian.—Mrs. Jobſon, widow, of Ogle, Northumberland.—Miſs Bainbridge, youngeſt daughter of W. Bainbridge, eſq. of the Riding.

At Harton, aged 37, Miſs A. Oliver.

At High Shields, near Hexham, Mr. J. Ridley,

Ridley, a worthy ſervant to Mr. Bell; he unfortunately fell from a loaded cart of hay and was killed on the ſpot.

At the Brooms, aged 69, Mrs. S. Hedley.

At Hexham, aged 73, Mrs. Baty, of the Grey Bull Inn. On retiring to her apartment, the door of which was contiguous to that of the cellar, ſhe, having no light, inadvertently entered the latter, and was precipitated to the bottom of the ſteps, where ſhe was found, a ſhort time afterwards, with her head dreadfully bruiſed, and ſtruggling with the laſt remains of life, which ſhe calmly yielded up in the morning

Mr. H. Dobby, houſe ſteward and butler to W. Ruſſel, eſq. of Brancepeth caſtle; having engaged to drive a cart a ſmall diſtance, the horſe took fright and ran-away, when Mr. Dobby, in attempting to ſtop him, was unfortunately thrown down, and one of the wheels paſſing over his body, moſt ſeverely bruiſed him. He was inſtantly taken to the caſtle, where he died within two hours.

At Jedburgh, in Scotland, Miſs A. Bennett, of Cheſter.

At Barnard Caſtle, aged 67, Mr. R. Richmond, late Serjeant Major in the Durham militia

At Morpeth, Mrs. Beautiment, wife of Mr. W. Beautiment, maſon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A large plant of Indian corn is now growing in a garden belonging to Mr. Elgin, of Kendal; which was ſown by ſome children in the month of May laſt. It is 6 feet high, 6 inches in circumference; and one of the leaves meaſures 3 feet 3 inches. It is not yet in flower, and to what height it may arrive cannot even be gueſſed at. It is certainly a moſt extraordinary plant, and numbers of people reſort daily to ſee it.

Mr. Thomas Robinſon, of Sedgwick, near Kendal, lately planted 13 grains of ſquare barley, from which 147 ſtems or ears were produced. Each ear had 6 rows of grain; and, upon an average, 12 in each row! This ſpecies of grain will bear the winter's froſt; and is well worth the attention of the farmer, on account of its productiveneſs.

Laſt Martinmas, Mr. Benn, of Preſton houſe, near Whitehaven, planted 37 grains of Egyptian wheat, in an orchard. It was reaped about the 25th of Auguſt laſt, and produced as much fine corn as filled a quart!

This ſeaſon a magnum bonum plum, of very extraordinary magnitude, grew in the open air, in the garden of Mr. T. Holmes, of Botcherby, near Carliſle; it weighed 4¾ ozs. and was 7½ by 7 inches in circumference!

Quantity of Rain which fell at the following Places in the Year 1800, *in Inches and Decimals.*

MONTHS	London.	Cambridge.	Lyndon, in Rutland.	Weſt Bridgford, in Nottinghamſh.	Lincoln.	Ferriby near Kingſton upon Hull.	Chatſworth, Derbyſhire.	Lancaſter.	Kendal.	Exeter.	Plymouth Hoſpital
January	3,64	2,93	2,41	3,99	—	3,59	4,01	4,04	6,59	4,59	6,38
February	0,24	0,25	0,29	0,35	0,37	0,30	0,52	0,54	1,77	1,17	2,19
March	0,46	2,04	1,62	1,35	1,81	1,45	1,71	1,50	2,72	2,96	1,74
April	3,34	2,49	3,06	2,46	2,41	3,83	2,84	5,50	6,49	2,65	4,11
May	1,42	1,53	2,39	1,93	3,41	1,77	1,67	3,79	4,34	3,24	3,97
June	1,00	1,81	1,83	1,11	1,82	1,24	0,62	0,67	0,97	0,25	0,25
July	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,43	0,32	0,01	0,15	1,03	1,61	0,07	0,23
Auguſt	1,52	2,38	5,08	2,50	3,32	3,00	0,95	0,94	0,89	0,73	1,28
September	3,08	3,24	6,66	4,71	3,22	5,75	5,78	4,67	5,89	1,62	2,64
October	1,52	1,62	1,72	2,12	2,32	1,82	3,64	5,00	8,24	1,28	2,14
November	4,66	4,49	4,98	4,25	4,03	4,63	2,76	5,00	4,51	2,74	7,43
December	2,10	2,78	2,12	1,70	1,08	2,09	2,03	3,25	4,13	3,32	3,09
	22,98	25,62	32,35	26,90	24,11	29,48	26,73	35,93	48,20	24,56	35,50

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Siſſon, of Millom, to Mrs. Bowman.—Mr. T. Dobſon, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs S. Clementſon.—Mr. J. Croſsthwaite, of Bank End, in Lamplugh, to Miſs J. Sheffield.—Mr. T. Lindall, ſhip carpenter, to Miſs A. Weſtmorland.

At Kendal, Mr. R. Comſtone, horſe-comb-maker, to Mrs. Pennington, of the White Horſe Inn.—Mr. J. Briggs, keeper of Sandy's hoſpital and library, and maſter of the charity ſchool for boys, to Miſs Harriſon.

On the 24th of May laſt, at Kingſton, in Jamaica, Mr. M. Hughes, maſter-maſon, formerly of Whitehaven, to Miſs E. Dykes, of Liverpool.

At Brampton, Mr J. Hetherington, flax-dreſſer, to Miſs Thompſon.—W. Allonby, M. D. ſon of W. Allonby, eſq. of Flimby, to Miſs N. Croſsthwaite of Harrington.

At Workington, Mr. J. Brown, mariner, to Miſs Ellen.—Mr. Brown, maſter of the brig Bleſſing, to Miſs Whylie, of Moorcloſe.—The Rev. T. Martin, aſſiſtant-miniſter of St. Nicholas, Whitehaven, to Mrs. Wilkinſon, of Proſpect hill.—Mr. T. Reed, of Bag-

graw, to Miſs S. Ray, ſecond daughter of Mr. C. Ray, of Wigton, late an officer in the Cumberland Militia.

Died.] At Carliſle, in his 30th year, much reſpected, Mr. G. Hardeſty, of the Crown and Mitre Inn. Returning home from viſiting ſome friends in the country, he unfortunately fell from his horſe, and his head ſtruck againſt a ſtone with ſuch violence as to fracture his ſkull, in a moſt dreadful manner. He was taken up apparently lifeleſs, and never after uttered an articulate word.

In the prime of life, Mr. J. Carrick, one of the partners in the Printfield of Donald and Co.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Howgill, ſchool-miſtreſs —Mr. J. Wear, ſmith.—Mrs. C. Johnſon, wife of Mr. M. Johnſon, an eminent retail grocer and a quaker.—In her 31ſt year, Miſs A. Lewthwaite; much lamented by her relations and acquaintance, as a very amiable and accompliſhed young lady.

Aged 58, Mr. W. Robſon.

At Kendal, in an advanced age, Mr. Clementſon —Mr. T. Holmes, woollen draper, &c He was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, of which he inſtantly expired.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Wilſon, in the market-place.

At Braithwaite in Borrowdale, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Harriſon.

At Ullock, near Keſwick, aged 57, Mrs. M Bell.

In the Weſt Indies, on the paſſage between the iſland of Berbice, and St. Vincent's, Capt Walker, of the ſhip Alexandria, of Whitehaven; and at St. Chriſtopher's, Mr. Backhouſe, mate of the ſaid veſſel.

At Maryport, in the prime of life, Mrs. Huddleſtone, wife of Captain J. Huddleſtone.

At Roſe-hill, near Whitehaven, in her 64th year, Mrs. Hartley, relict of the late J. Hartley, eſq. whom ſhe has ſurvived only 6 months. She was a lady worthily eſteemed through life by all her acquaintance.

At Fiſher-hall, near Cartmel, Mr. J. Brockbank, chymiſt and druggiſt, of Kendal.—Mr. G. Willan, of Uphall, near Kirkby Lonsdale. His death was occaſioned by a ſudden fall.

At Stainburn, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Grave, many years a reſpectable butcher in Workington.—In the prime of life Mr. J. Holme, miller, at Beckmills, near Kendal.

At Caron, in North Britain, aged 81, Mr. J. Banks, late of Dalſton, near Carliſle.

At Garſdale-head, near Sedburgh, Mr. T. Wind.

At Brough-under-Stainmore, Mr. J. Muncaſter, fiſhmonger, of Cargo, near Carliſle. His death was occaſioned by the horſe taking fright, and the cart running over his body

At High Harſeugh, near Kirk Oſwald, aged 85, M G. Armſon.

At Kirkwald, of a conſumptive complaint, in his 25th year, Mr. J. Wharton; highly reſpected by all who knew him as a young man of great promiſe. He came from London a few weeks ago to Kirkoſwald, the place of his nativity, in hopes of recovering his health.

At Ecclefechan, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Fraſer, writer.

YORKSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Weſt Riding Agricultural Society, held at Ferrybridge, premiums of 2 guineas were adjudged to the following perſons, J. Colbeck, of Barkſtone Aſh, labourer in huſbandry, for having brought up 8 legitimate children, without parochial aſſiſtance. To E. Barber, of Birkin pariſh, labourer in huſbandry, for having brought up 6 legitimate children. To J. Barton, of Brotherton, labourer, for having had born to him 11 legitimate children, of whom 5 are now living, and has not received parochial relief; and to R. Simpſon, for having lived 41 years in one ſervice. Alſo a guinea and a half to R. Lee, for having lived 34 years in one ſervice; alſo 2 guineas to Mary Scott of Brotherton, for rearing the greateſt quantity of poultry; alſo to Mary Couſins, of Wiſtow, a guinea and a half, for having this ſeaſon hoed with the hand hoe, about 8 acres of broadcaſt turnips; alſo to B. W. D. Cooke, eſq. 3 guineas, for ſhewing the beſt ſhearling tup; alſo to Sir John Ramſden, bart, 2 guineas for the ſecond beſt ditto, and 4 guineas for the third beſt gimmer hog.

As the improvements of Agriculture have extended themſelves over the face of the country, and cultivated and beautified it, the pleaſures of the chace ſeem diminiſhing in proportion. In addition to this, the increaſing price of all the articles of life, together with increaſing taxes, are daily rendering the maintenance of a pack of hounds, and their conſequent attendants, beyond the compaſs even of a noble fortune. Encloſures, however, are gradually increaſing, and the great fox-covers diſappearing. In ſhort, there is every probability that a little time will ſee the end of fox-hunting, and that many men of the preſent age will live to be in at its death. In its place, grey-hound courſing has become, at leaſt, in this county, the order of the day. Snowball, the property of Major Topham, (taken for every thing) is ſuppoſed to be the beſt greyhound that ever was; he has won four ſilver cups, and above 30 matches. Major, the brother of Snowball, given by Major Topham to Colonel Thornton, is imagined to be the beſt running dog now in England. He beat the famous bitch Dent, who was ſold for 30 guineas. The Rev. Mr. Dudley's bitch Miſs, of Bradwell hall, in Eſſex, which won the cup at the Tillingham-marſh meeting, in March laſt, is much ſpoken of.

A new courſing meeting has been lately eſtabliſhed at Pentliver, by Captain Wellwood,

wood, who is remarkable in the feeding and training his greyhounds, which he does not truſt to any one but himſelf. Alſo one in Ayrſhire, and the other in Sterlingſhire; all in Scotland. Flixton-Wolds have obtained the higheſt fame for courſing, as, likewiſe in point of breed, in fineneſs of ſkin and ſymmetry. The dogs bred here exhibit every ſign of the higheſt blood poſſible; in compariſon of theſe, what were formerly ſuppoſed to have been the fleeteſt greyhounds of their day, are much inferior, being large, coarſe, wire-haired dogs. The greateſt greyhound breeders, at preſent, are the Marquis Townſhend and Mr. Hammond, in Norfolk; Mr. Mundy and Captain Swinfen, in Derbyſhire; Mr. Stead, in Berkſhire; the Rev. M. Corſellis, and Mr. B. Dudley, in Eſſex; Dr. Frampton, at Newmarket; Mr. Clark of Vauxhall, London; Col. Thornton, of Thornville Royal; Sir Rowland Wynne, of Noſtal Park; Major Topham, of Wold Cottage, and Mr. Plumer of Bilton Hall, all in Yorkſhire; and Captain Wellwood, of Pitliver, in Scotland.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for an act for building a bridge over the river Derwent, at or near Loftſome Ferry, from the pariſh of Wreſſel to the oppoſite ſhore of Hemingbrough, in the Eaſt Riding.

Preparations are making for carrying into execution an Act of Parliament lately paſſed, for dividing, encloſing, &c. the common and waſte lands within the townſhip of Hornſea, in the Eaſt Riding, and for making compenſation in lieu of the tithes, and of ancient incloſed lands, in the ſame townſhip.

Commiſſioners have been lately appointed to erect a new or outer pier at Scarborough, in which ſome progreſs has been already made, but there yet remains an extent of about 140 yards to be continued and finiſhed. The above pier is to be built in from 9 to 11 feet depth of water, at low water, ſpring tides; and its baſe, up to that height, will be formed of large and ſmall ſtones, thrown promiſcuouſly, and will contain from 90 to 100 cubic yards, for each yard in length of the pier. Its ſuperſtructure, which will be formed of the ſame ſtones, laid for the greater part regularly, will contain nearly the ſame number of yards.

Two additional wings are to be made to the caſtle at York, for the further accommodation of priſoners, whom the increaſe of population renders yearly more numerous.

Medical State of the Lunatic Aſylum at York.—Patients admitted from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Aſylum, in 1777, to the 1ſt day of Auguſt, 1800, 1347; and from Auguſt 1800, to Auguſt 1801, 100—Total 1447.—Cured 661; relieved 341; incurable, and removed by deſire of their friends, 173; died 145; remain in the houſe, 77 men and 50 women, among whom are 21 patients who enjoy the benefit of a conſiderable ſum, ariſing annually from the enlarged payments of a few patients in eaſy circumſtances—127.

State of the Aſylum, from July 1, 1800, to July 1, 1801.

CREDITOR.—Balance in the hands of the Houſe-ſteward and the two Banks at York, 87l. 18s 11d.; from patients, and Lady Gower's Reduction fund, 2509l. 15s. 8d; intereſt on ſecurities, and dividends in the funds, 152l. 5s. 10d.; Sale of 1000l. in the three per cent. conſols. 643l. 15s.; legacies, from Mrs. Marſden 20l.; from Mrs. Legard 50l.; balance due to Wilſon and Co.'s bank, 12l. 5s. 8d.—Total 3476l. 1s. 1d.

DEBTOR.—Weekly and houſe-bills, 2478l.; incidental tradeſmen's bills, 968l. 5s. 8d.; balance remaining in the hands of the Houſe-ſteward, 28l. 18s. 11d; due by Swan and Co. 7s. 2d.—Total 3476l. 1s. 1d.

Mr. Thomas Burton, gardener to Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. of Nortal, near Pomfret, has lately announced, in the Yorkſhire papers, his having found out a complete method of deſtroying inſects, inſtantaneouſly, on the pine-apple-plants, without ſteeping them in any kind of liquor whatever: and without the leaſt hurt or check to the plants; and particularly on the grape-vines, where the inſects are ſo deſtructive to that fruit; and even all ſorts of exotics, with the greateſt ſafety. He likewiſe announces a remedy to prevent inſects, and blight of mildew on the peach and nectarine trees. He purpoſes delivering receipts, ſhewing his method, as ſoon as he can obtain a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers, at five guineas each. The ſubſcription is to cloſe on the 31ſt of December.

A common horſebean, that had accidentally taken root in a corner of the Town-ſtreet of Northallerton, this year, produced from three ſtems, 103 pods, containing 314 full-grown beans!

Directors have been lately appointed for carrying into execution an Act of Parliament lately paſſed, for draining, embanking, &c. divers tracts of land, within the townſhip of Muſton, in the pariſh of Hunmanby, and alſo within ſundry other pariſhes, townſhips, &c. adjoining or near to the rivers Derwent and Hartford, in the Eaſt and North Ridings of this county. Mr. Chapman, engineer for the above drainage, has adviſed that a number of cuts and other works of drainage, which he has ſet out, be made within the ſeveral townſhips of Willerby, Staxton, Flixton, Folkton, Weſt Flatmanby, Eaſt Flatmanby, and Muſton, previouſly to the completion of the main drain or channel, from Everley down to the ſea.

The account lately publiſhed in a Leeds Paper, part of which has been copied into moſt of the other provincial papers, of a ſeditious meeting in the Weſt Riding, countenanced and ſupported by perſons of conſequence, turns out to be an unfounded calumny upon

upon the gentlemen and magiſtrates of that diſtrict.

The ſpirited exertions of the gentlemen of the Eaſt Riding having produced, this year, a very large ſubſcription, the late ſhew of candidate cattle for the Eaſt Riding was on a ſcale proportionably large. Mr. Denniſon, of Kilnwick, was nominated ſteward of the day.—Tatton Sykes, Eſq. whoſe judgment in ſheep is univerſally acknowledged, was the tryer of the ſheep-ſtock; Meſſrs. Wright and J. Hall were the judges of all the other ſtock produced. After a very minute inſpection, the winners were declared to be as follow:—Mr. Wright, for the beſt ſhearling tup, from any part of England, 10l. 10s.; Mr. Croſs, for the beſt ditto, bred in the Eaſt Riding, 10l. 10s.; Mr. Ward, for the beſt yearling bull, bred in ditto, 5l. 5s.; Mr. Coats, for the ſecond beſt ditto, bred in ditto, 8l. 8s.; Mr. Ward, for the third beſt ditto, bred in ditto, 6l. 6s.; Mr. Marſhal, for the fourth beſt ditto, bred in ditto, 4l. 4s.; Mr. Marſhall, likewiſe, for the fifth beſt ditto, bred in ditto, 2l. 2s; Mr. Outram, for the ſecond beſt ditto, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s.; Mr. Philips, for the beſt two-year old heifer, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s.; and Mr. Robinſon, for the beſt boar, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s.; Mr. Hall, of Scarborough, ſhewed ſome very capital ewes, both as to breed, condition, ſhape, and fleece. The prize-boar was of the Leiceſterſhire breed. Among the gentlemen preſent were Major Oſbaldeſton, Colonel Creyke, Major Topham, Doctor Foord, Rev. Mr. Elliott, Mr. Beſt, Mr. Dade, Mr. Peaſe, Mr. Grimſtone, Mr. Digby Legard, Mr. Broadley, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Bryan Taylor, with a larger aſſembly of farming amateurs than any ſimilar occaſion ever before produced.

The Earl Fauconberg, Smith, arrived at Hull, from the Greenland-fiſhery, with 11 fiſh, about 203 butts of oil and blubber, and three tons of fins, is the only veſſel belonging to that port not before arrived.

In a garden, at Sheffield-moor, belonging to Mr. Watſon, a ſingle oat has, this year, produced 30 ſtems, containing in the whole 8500 grains!

Married.] At York, Mr. H. Bland, to Miſs Ellis, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Ellis.—Mr. J. Harriſon, aged 78, formerly a tallow chandler, to Mrs. M. Reif, aged 68.—Mr. F. Carter, wine-merchant, to Miſs M. Worrall.—John Field, jun. eſq. ſecond ſon of J. Field, eſq. of Heaton, to Miſs Wainman, of Carr-head, in Craven.—Mr. J. Place, grocer, &c. of Witherby, to Miſs Bellwood, of Sutton on the Foreſt.

At Hull, Mr. W. Fox, grocer, to Miſs S. Parnel, of Newark.

At Wakefield, Mr. C. Gloyne, a preacher in the Methodiſt connection, to Miſs Hadfield.

Mr. W. Barker, worſted-manufacturer, of Sowerby, to Miſs A. Booth, of Soyland.—Mr. W. Kellet, to Miſs M. Kitſon, both of Skircoat, near Halifax.

At Halifax, Mr. W. Newby, to Miſs E. Pearſon.—Mr. J. Lees, merchant, to Miſs E. Blagbrough.

Mr G. Beecroft, to Miſs E. Booth, both Seacroft, near Leeds.

The Rev. J. Burnett, M. A. to Miſs Horsfall, of the Well, both of or near Huddersfield.—N. Jowett, eſq. of Clock-houſe, near Bradford, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Bradford.—At Bramham, the Rev. J. Drake, A. M. to Miſs Aſheton, third daughter of the Rev. R. Aſheton, D. D. Warden of Manchester.

At Gretna Green, Mr. W. Harriſon, of St. John's Chapel Weardale, to Miſs S. Todd, of Scorton, in this county.—Mr. A. Lees, woollen-manufacturer, of Bull Houſe Hall, near Barnſley, to Miſs J. Worthington, of Aſhton-under-Line.—Mr. T. H. Faher, merchant, to Miſs E. Atkinſon, both of Bradford.

At Low Catton, Mr. R. Nixon, cheeſemonger, &c. of London, to Miſs Gray, of Stamford-bridge.—Mr. Wincup, of Hunſingore, to Miſs Bird, of Weixley, both near Wetherby.—Mr. Thack, of Laund Houſe, near Wetherby, to Miſs Clark of Green Hammerton.

In London, Mr. S. H. Teuſh, to Miſs Pollard, of Greenhill, near Halifax.

At Leeds, Mr. T. T. Morgan, of Litchfield, to Miſs Butler, of Kirkſtall Forge.—Mr. Land, diſtiller, to Miſs Clapham.—Mr. J. Clapham, jun. to Miſs Peele, late of London.

Died.] At York, aged 52, Mr. J. Barwick, farrier, and common-council-man for Micklegate Ward.—Mrs. Spink, widow, and dealer in ſpirituous liquors.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. R. Wright, tea-man.—Very ſuddenly, Mr. T. Hardcaſtle, brother to the late Mr. Hardcaſtle, of the White Swan tavern.—In his 69th year, Mr R. Hearon.—L. Pickard, eſq. many years ſteward to the late and the preſent Archbiſhop of York.—Mrs. Collinſon, formerly of Scarboro'.—Mrs. Heſſay.—Aged 45, Mr. C. Maſterman, butcher.—Mr. Schofield, jeweller.

At Hull, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Spence, relict of Mr. J. Spence, ironmonger.

At Walthamſtow, the Rev. F. Dixon, B. D. He held the ſinecure chapelry of Rotheram, in this county.—Aged 18, Miſs E. Fenton, of Spring Grove, near Huddersfield.

At Denton Park, ſuddenly, by a fall from his horſe, J. Ibbetſon, eſq. third ſon of the late Sir James Ibbetſon, bart.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. D. Wells, of Booth Ferry inn, near Howden.

At Hatfield, near Doncaſter, aged 62, Mrs. Swainſton.

At Ferry-bridge, aged 26, on his way from London to Nun Appleton, Mr. W. Hart, eldeſt ſon of Mr. H. Hart, of Nun Appleton, near York.

At Bath, Mrs. Eamonſon, widow, formerly

merly of Lazingcroft, and late of Berwick, in Elmet, near Leeds.

At Morley, near Leeds, aged 30, Mr. J. Clough, formerly of Hill Houſe, near Holmfirth.

At Storrs, in Weſtmoreland, M. S. Grimſtone, eſq. eldeſt ſon of T. Grimſtone, eſq. of Grimſtone and Kilnwick, in this county.

At Halifax, Mr. S. Appleyard, publican.—Suddenly, occaſioned by a fall from a Scaffold, Mr. J. Briggs, publican.—Mr. J. Newill, confectioner.—J. Alexander, M. D. a gentleman as much admired for his profeſſional ſkill, as he was reſpected for his private virtues.

At Wakefield, Miſs A. Morgan.—Aged 68, Mrs. Ramſden.

At Whitby, Mr. F. Cooper, hardwareman.—Aged 30, Mrs. Walker, many years miſtreſs of the Hare and Hounds tavern.

At Northallerton, or near it, Mr. G. Johnſon. Having imprudently loaded his gun with ſmall ſtones inſtead of ſhot, to ſhoot at ſome crows, the piece burſting, wounded him ſo ſeverely in the left hand, as to occaſion his death.

At Fulnec, near Leeds, Mr. J. Chambers, an active partner in the houſe of J. Haley and Co; a man of ſtrict integrity and of a truly Chriſtian character.

Miſs Ward, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.

At Dronfield, the Rev. F. Cripps, miniſter of Trinity Church, in Leeds.

At Iſlington, near London, in his 29th year, Mr. R. Williamſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. H. Williamſon, of York.

At Welton, in the Weſt Riding, Mrs. E. Schames, widow.—Miſs Howſon, of Firbeck.—Miſs Ward, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.—Mr. R. Flower, proprietor of the Hop Pole-inn, at Ollerton.

At Seſſay, near Thirſk, aged 80, Mr. W. Pinkney.

Miſs N. Ellis, of Hetton, near Skipton.—Mr. Atkinſon, dry-ſalter, of Holbeck, ſon of Mr. T. Atkinſon, tallow chandler, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Graham, of the New-inn, Armley.—Mrs. Parker, of North Hall, near Halifax.

At his ſon's houſe, at Morley, aged 90, Mr. J. Clough, formerly of Hill Houſe, near Holmfirth.—Mr. Martin, of Headingley, near Halifax.

At Sheffield, Mr. Fairbank, land-ſurveyor, a Quaker.—Aged 73, S. Venner, eſq. formerly Secretary to the Board of Cuſtoms in America.

At Bradford, Miſs A. Morgan, late of the Sun-inn.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Teale, brazier.—Very ſuddenly, Mrs. De la Place.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. J. Binns, banker and bookſeller.

LANCASHIRE.

Conſiderable improvements are intended to be made in the town of Liverpool, by widening, altering, &c. certain ſtreets and paſſages—by ſupplying the town with freſh and wholeſome water—by removing and preventing nuiſances and annoyances—and by carrying into effect a plan for erecting certain buildings, near Chapel-ſtreet, and Tythe Barn-ſtreet, intended to be called the Exchange. It is alſo intended to ſupply the adjoining townſhips of Everton, Kirkdale, Weſt Derby, and Toxteth Park, with good and wholeſome water; by digging for, and collecting ſprings in any lands or grounds in the ſaid ſeveral townſhips, and erecting reſervoirs, engines, laying pipes, &c. for raiſing water in the ſaid pariſhes.

A ſubſcription has been lately entered into at Lancaſter, to raiſe a ſum of money, to erect proper buildings with ſuitable rooms, &c. for the accommodation of the High Sheriff, Grand Juries, and other gentlemen of the county, at the aſſizes and other public or general occaſions. It is propoſed to carry the plan into effect before the next aſſizes.

The plant called *Cactus Triangularis* is now in full flower at Standen Hall, near Clithero, which is juſtly reckoned a very great curioſity in this country.

Married.] At Liſbon, Mr. W. Harper, ſurgeon, on the Staff, ſon of Mr. Harper, hatter, of Manchester, to Miſs A. Avelina Valudus, grand-daughter of the Marquis de Lorn, a nobleman of the firſt diſtinction in Portugal.

At Kirk Malew, Iſle of Man, Mr. Holyman to Mrs. Forſyth, of Caſtletown.—Mr. J. Smith, linen-draper, of Hull, to Miſs Greaves, of Moſley, near Manchester.

At Preſtbury, Mr. Kitchen, to Miſs Oliver, of Poynton.

At Preſton, Mr. W. Corry, maſter-builder, &c. to Mrs. Parker, of the George Inn, widow.

At Liverpool, Mr. Coddington, to Miſs Mitchell.—Mr. Pugh, ſtucco-worker, &c. to Mrs. Ripley, of the three tuns, public-houſe.—Mr. J. Diggles, to Miſs Joynſon.—H. B. Thornhill, eſq. of Stanton, in Derbyſhire, to Miſs H. Pole.—Mr. Boys, to Miſs M. Murray, daughter of Mr. J. Murray, painter.—Mr. J. Collins, to Mrs. M. M'Corley.—Mr. Fiſher, ſurgeon, to Miſs Muſgrove.—Mr. W. Worrall, merchant, to Miſs Diggles.—Mr. J. Caſtley, merchant, to Miſs Williams.—Mr. T. Smith, tanner, to Miſs B. Hatton, of Parbold.—Mr. R. Williams, pilot, to Miſs P. Jones.

Mr. T. Lang, merchant, in Liverpool, to Miſs Twigg, of Birmingham.

At Latham, T. H. Maud, eſq. to Miſs Marriott.

Mr. M. Aſhcroft, of Walton, to Miſs Rigby, of Melling.

Mr. Stephens, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jackſon, of Holyhead.

At Wigan, Mr. R. Marſden, taylor, to Miſs Gleancroſs, mantua maker, of Ulverſtone.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Brogden, grocer, &c. to Miſs Workman.

At Caſtle Douglas, Mr. J. M'Neilie, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Pew, daughter of J. Pew, eſq. of Maviſbank.

Mr. Taylor, of Broad Oak, in Acrington, to Miſs Fort, of or near the ſame place.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 23, Mr. S. Gee, waiter at the Bull tavern, and univerſally eſteemed for his civility, attention, integrity, and faithfulneſs.

In his 70th year, E. Butler, Eſq. collector of the ſtamp duties for the Hundred of Lonſdale.

Mrs. M. Wilſon.—Miſs Huddleſtone — Mrs. Urmſon —Mrs. Foxlow.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of captain T. Oliver, of the ſhip Mona. —In her 26th year, Mrs. Tarleton.

Mr. M. Dunn, a ſincere Chriſtian, a tender huſband, and a faithful friend. His exemplary private life was well known to his numerous acquaintance, and he was a liberal benefactor to the poor of Liverpool and its vicinity.

Miſs C. Shaw, daughter of the late captain Shaw, in the Dublin trade.—Mr. Ant. Burrow.

Mr. T. Parke, late one of the land waiters of this port.

Mr. Wyld, upwards of 20 years prompter of Covent Garden theatre.

At Mancheſter, aged 26, Miſs E. Bray, daughter of Mr. W. Bray, of London.—Mr. Roberts, ſilverſmith.—In his 83d year, Mr. P. Brooke, plumber and glazier.—Mrs. Alcock.

At Salford, Mr. J. Bennett.—Aged 17, Miſs Charlton, daughter of Mr. Charlton, apothecary.

At Preſton, Mr. R. Smith, tallow-chandler.

Mr. J. Kirkman: being a member of the lodge of Peace and Unity, No. 565, he was buried with Maſonic honours.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Gaſkell, widow of the late Mr. D. Gaſkell, of Cliſton, near Manchſter.

At Blackburn aged 90, Mrs. E. Wolſtonecroft —Mr. J. Cooke, many years ſervant to the gentlemens' concert in the above town.

At Rochdale, Mr. R. Holt, attorney, and clerk to the juſtices of peace for that diſtrict.

At Rivington, aged 82, Mrs. Dorning, late of Bolton.

At Sandbach, aged 59, Mrs. Dowe, relict of Captain M. Dowe, of Liverpool.

Mrs. Charnock, widow, of Fulwood, and mother to Mrs. J Montgomery, of Liverpool.

Mr. T. Taylor, merchant, of Blackley, near Mancheſter.

C. Baldwyn, eſq. ſon of the late S. Baldwyn, eſq. of Mancheſter, and grandſon of Dr. Thomas Lampiugh, formerly archbiſhop of York.

At Plat Bridge, near Wigan, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, wife of R. Peters, eſq.; a lady eminently diſtinguiſhed by intrinſic goodneſs of heart, and the pureſt principles of religion. The ſolid endowments of her mind, and that elegant urbanity of manners, which rendered her conſpicuous in a large circle of acquaintance, may be conſidered as minor virtues, if brought into compariſon with her pious zeal in the cauſe of humanity and her active benevolence, which waited not for the ſolicitations of wretchedneſs, but led her to viſit its dreary abodes. Her life was one continued ſcene of beneficence, and ſhe was ever ready to extend the hand of charity to the poor, who have loſt a real friend in this admirable woman.

The Rev. R. Mytton, of Eccleſton.

At Aſhton-under-Lyne, Mr. J. Harrop, fuſtian manufacturer.

At Mottram, in Longdendale, Mr. J. Beſtock; a man deſervedly reſpected and eſteemed through life, for his hoſpitality to ſtrangers and charitable diſpoſition to the poor.

At Rivington Hall, aged 82, Mrs. H. Dorning, widow, late of Bolton; a lady of a mild and equal temper, of a meek and humble mind, and a warm, benevolent heart. Her character was formed upon the model of pure Chriſtianity. Her friendſhips were ſelect, ſincere, and permanent; her charities diſcriminating, ſoothing and generous. To her it was more bleſſed to give than to receive, and ſhe was ever ready to do more for others, than ſhe would allow others to do for her. In the laſt period of her well-ſpent, long life, (the early periods of which had been peculiarly marked with ſevere and trying afflictions), ſhe exhibited a picture of religious tranquillity and placid benevolence, at once conſoling to virtue, and honourable to human nature.

At Vendue in Jamaica, on the 30th of April, Mr. W. Nichols, brother to Mr. T. Nichols, at Flixton.

At Aldingham, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Roger Baldwin, F. R. S. F. S. A. rector of Aldingham, and prebendary of Carliſle. He was born at Wigan in Lancaſhire, and ſtudied phyſic for ſome years under the celebrated Boerhaave at Leyden. After his return to England he practiſed as a phyſician, with a high reputation, both at Cambridge (of which Univerſity he was a member, being a Fellow of Peter houſe), and in his native town. Having, however, devoted a large portion of his time to Biblical Literature, and to the ſtudy of the Greek and Hebrew languages, about the age of forty he entered into the church. From that period, he reſided principally at Aldingham, and divided his attention between literary purſuits, agriculture, and gardening. His information in almoſt every branch of knowledge,

knowledge, particularly hiſtory and languages, (both ancient and modern) was extenſive and accurate, and in him there was an uncommon inſtance of a memory moſt wonderfully retentive being united to a clear judgment, and a lively imagination. Lord Willoughby of Paſham; Hater, Biſhop of London; Littleton, Biſhop of Carliſle; Mr. Gray the poet; Dr Kennicott; the late Dr. Heberden, &c. were among his intimate friends; and till within a few days of his death, he correſponded with many of the moſt learned men of the age. There is ſome reaſon to hope, that he may have left behind him works in a ſtate fit for publication.

CHESHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act to incloſe, &c. the lands commonly called Beam Heath, in the pariſh of Nantwich.

Twenty-ſeven inſolvent debtors were lately liberated from the Caſtle at Cheſter.

Married.] At Cheſter, S. Thompſon, eſq. banker, of Liverpool, to Miſs Hughs.—Mr. J. Monk, printer of the Cheſter Courant, to Miſs Harriſon, of Aldford.—Mr. J Cooper, woollen-draper, to Miſs Hicks, ſiſter of the late Major Hicks.—Mr. Poole, bookſeller, to Miſs Turner.

Mr. H. Harland, of Raynor, near Macclesfield, to Miſs E. Birchinall, of Macclesfield.

Mr. Kitchen, check-manufacturer, of Preſtbury, to Miſs Oliver, of Poynton.

Mr. R. S. Clare, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jones, of Weaverham.

Mr. T. Warburton, ſail-maker, of Liverpool, to Miſs Parſons, of Frodſham.

Mr. P. Bourne, of Newton, to Miſs Holford, of Preſton Hall.

Mr. F. Scattergood, of Stockport, to Miſs M. Pownall, of Bullock-Smithy.

Died] At Cheſter, Mr. Jones, ſhoemaker, and ſerjeant-major of the loyal Cheſter volunteers.

Mrs. Bowcock, wife of Mr. R. Bowcock, cotton manufacturer.—Aged 80, Mr. Bramwell, alderman of this city.—Mrs. Hill, aunt to J. Meacock, eſq. major.—Aged 71, Mrs. Adams, of the Feathers inn.

At Dunham Maſſey, Mrs. Lowton, widow.

The Rev. C. Myton, A. M. rector of Eccleſton, near Cheſter.

At Northwich, Mrs. Warburton, relict of Mr. J. Warburton, ſalt-proprietor.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Dodd, of Harthill.

Mr. Johnſon, miller, of Neſton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for an Act to make a communication, by canals and rail-ways, or ſtone-roads, from the Cromford-canal, near Bull-bridge, to near Belper, and to near Black-brook-bridge; which canals, rail-ways, or ſtone-roads, are meant to paſs through the pariſhes, &c. of Crick, Heage, Aſhley Hay, Belper, and Duffield, all in this county; and alſo to confirm ſuch agreement as may be made between the ſubſcribers to ſuch propoſed canals, and the Comford-canal Company, relative to ſuch communication.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. W. Morley, to Miſs M. Bromley.

In Sheffield, Yorkſhire, M. C. Middleton, eſq. of Leame, in this county, to Miſs Althorpe, of Donington.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. Radley, to Miſs Nall.

At Oxford, G. Gardom, eſq. of Bubrell, in this county, to Miſs J. Dennis, of Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, London.

At Booton, near Derby, Mr. J Cantell, attorney, of King's Newton, to Miſs Smith.—Mr. Wildgooſe, to Miſs M. Hancock, both of Dronfield.

Died.] At Duffield, in her 22d year, Miſs M. Bradſhaw, of Spondon; a young lady poſſeſſed of many accompliſhments, but more virtues. Her worth and good eſs were conſpicuous, and her manners were moſt amiable and engaging.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A new fair, for the ſale of cheeſe, to be held on the 25th of September next, and continued yearly on that day, has been lately appointed at Newark, by order of the Mayor.

The Retford Agricultural Society have offered a number of premiums for the preſent year, conſiſting of two of 10 guineas, one of 5, three of 3, three of 2, and five of 1 guinea, for the beſt ſhort-horned bull, three years old or upwards, to be kept for the uſe of the neighbourhood, for one year at leaſt; for the beſt ſtallion, to be kept for the uſe of the neighbourhood, for the ſeaſon 1802; and for the ſecond beſt ſhort horned bull. Theſe premiums to be determined at the ſpring meeting in 1802; alſo for the beſt tup ſhearling, for the beſt ewes, for the beſt wether-hog, and for the next beſt of each; alſo for the beſt boar, not leſs than one year old; and for the beſt ſow: the ſheep and pigs to be ſhewn on the 2d of July. Alſo for the greateſt quantity of honey, and to the farming ſervant who ſhall have continued the longeſt time, not leſs than ſeven years, in the ſame family. Alſo a guinea and a pair of buck-ſkin breeches to the beſt ploughman; a guinea and a hat to the ſecond beſt, and a guinea to the third beſt.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Fiſher, to Miſs Smith.—Mr. Morley, linen-draper, to Miſs Bennett.—Mr. Fothergill, of York, to Miſs R. Bott, daughter of Mr. Bott, dentiſt.

In London, J. Coleman, gent. to Mrs. Bramley, both of Nottingham.

Mr. Nixon, ſaddler, of Newark, to Miſs S. Mogg. of Thoroton.

At Bingham, Mr. W. Huckerby, ſchool-maſter, to Miſs Robinſon.

Died] At Nottingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lockton, of the Old Angel public houſe.—Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. Butler, baker.—Mr. Tate, cordwainer.—Mrs. Worthington, wife

wife of S. Worthington, eſq. the preſent Mayor.—T. Moore, gent.

Mr. R. Flower, proprietor of the Hop-pole-inn, at Ollerton.

At Eaſt Bridgford, in conſequence of a fall from a ladder the preceding evening, aged 45, Mr. M. Millington.

At Newark, Mr R. Hatfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Special Commiſſioners have been lately appointed, agreeably to an Act of Parliament, for incloſing, draining, allotting, and improving, the commons and waſte-grounds within the ſeveral pariſhes of Epworth, Haxey, Belton, and Owſton, in the Iſle of Axholme, in this county, and alſo for making a compenſation for the tithes ariſing from the ſaid commons, and from certain other lands within the ſaid pariſhes.

Married.] At Grantham, Mr. J. Dorr, farmer, to Miſs A. Partridge.

At Stamford, Mr. T. Manly, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of Mrs. Taylor, a manager of the Nottingham Theatre.

In London, J. Hawkins, eſq. of Sudbury, in Middleſex, to Miſs Sibthorp, daughter of H. Sibthorp, eſq. M. P. for Lincoln.

At Woolſthorpe, Mr. C. Smith, of London, to Miſs Cooke.

Mr. Preſton, land-ſurveyor, of Keddington, near Louth, to Miſs Hawling, of Horncaſtle.

At Beckingham, Mr. J. Horner, aged 66, to Miſs S. Marſhall, aged 20. This is the ſecond time the bridegroom has entered into the connubial ſtate, and in the choice of his partners has diſplayed much Chriſtian charity—his preſent wife being extremely lame, and his former one blind.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 60, Mr. R. Lowe, ironmonger.—At the Saracen's Head-inn, aged 45, Mr. W. Motteram, factor, late of Birmingham.

At Redbourne, aged 48, Mr. T. Sherlock, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Louth, Mr. J. Hind, fiſhmonger.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Spavins, a penſioner on the Chatham-liſt, and author of a publication called The Seaman's Narrative.

At Benniworth, near Wragby, aged 98, Mr. J. Babington, farmer and grazier.

Mr. R. Clarke, farmer, of Butterwick, near Gainſboro'. On his return home from Stockwith-fair, he was robbed of 13 guineas, murdered, and thrown into the river, a ſhort diſtance from his own houſe. Two men are apprehended on ſuſpicion of being perpetrators of this horrid deed.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Governors of the Leiceſter Infirmary, for the Sick and Lame of all counties, in conſequence of the peculiar preſſure of the times, were obliged, in the year 1796, to reduce the number of beds from 54 to 40, and, by the ſame cauſe, have been obliged to continue this reduction till laſt year. From the daily growing diſtreſſes, however, of the poor, and the annually increaſing applications, the Governors have lately ventured to enlarge the extent of their charity, and have reſtored to ſuffering humanity ſome of thoſe beds which, for the laſt five years, have remained unoccupied and uſeleſs. Laſt Midſummer they increaſed the number of beds from 40 to 46, and, truſting to the ſucceſs of their intended preſſing application to the public, have agreed, at their laſt annual meeting, to venture on an immediate addition of 10 beds, and to increaſe the number to 50. To the General Infirmary has lately been added another charitable inſtitution, equally important and beneficial. An Aſylum, in a ſeparate building, has been opened for the reception of that moſt helpleſs and pitiable claſs of mortals, *poor* lunatics; but it is much to be lamented that it has not yet received that degree of encouragement which might have been reaſonably expected, and, without which, it cannot long be ſupported in ſuch a manner as the benevolent muſt wiſh. The aſylum is capable of receiving twenty patients, but for *want of an adequate fund from donations and annual ſubſcriptions*, it is, at preſent, opened upon a more contracted ſcale, and can receive only fourteen, for each of whom the Governors are obliged to demand a payment of ten ſhillings weekly, till ſuch time as the bounty of the public ſhall have ſufficiently increaſed their reſources. They flatter themſelves, however, animated by ſome recent ſymptoms of improvement, that they ſhall ſoon be enabled, gradually, to augment the number of patients, and, at the ſame time, to reduce the weekly demand for each, as was done in the ſimilar inſtitutions at York and Manchester. Theſe improvements, when realized, will give the full advantage this charity is capable of producing.

Married.] Mr. Robert Heygate, of Market Harborough, to Miſs Ann Garner, ſecond daughter of Thomas Garner, of that place, eſq.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Pegg, portrait-painter, to Miſs L. Harvey.

Died.] At Market Harboro', in his 85th year, J. Hands, gent. In buſineſs he was polite, attentive, and ſtrictly juſt; in ſociety an agreeable companion; and if religion, charity, ſincerity, and friendſhip, united with unbounded hoſpitality, are the characteriſtics of a good Chriſtian and an honeſt man, he certainly was both.

At Coſſington, aged 28, Mrs Baguely.—Aged 86, Mrs. Burrough, wife of the Rev. S. Burrough, rector of Sapcote, and many years maſter of Rugby-ſchool.—Aged 18, Miſs Lynes, of Kirkby Mallory.

RUTLAND.

Married.] B. Warren, eſq. of Uppingham, to Miſs Jackſon, of Bromley, in Kent.

Died.] At Ketton, ſuddenly, Mr. Baxter an eminent land-ſurveyor.—Mrs. Mould, of Oakham.

STAF-

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late General Meeting of the Newcaſtle-under-Lyne and Pottery Agricultural Society, W. Sneyd, eſq. preſident, in the Chair, a premium of one guinea was adjudged to Mr. J. Tilſtone, of Newcaſtle, for cultivating the greateſt quantity of early potatoes; alſo one guinea was adjudged to Mr. J. Shaw, ſervant to Mr R. Timmis, of Weſton Hall, for having plaſhed upwards of 330 roods of quick fence, in a good manner; alſo a premium of two guineas was adjudged to John Caſh, ſervant to Mr. Iſaac Aſton, of New Park, for having plowed 103 acres of land in a good manner; alſo one premium of five guineas, one of three, and two of two guineas, to different labourers in huſbandry, for bringing up children without parochial aſſiſtance, &c.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. Farmer, factor, to Miſs M. Smith.

Mr. Cope, of Ticknell, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Smith, of Oxgrove, in this county.

At Cheadle, Mr. Hubbard, attorney, to Mrs. Ward, widow.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, aged 80, Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. W. Enſor.—Mrs. E. Wright. Mr. C. Setchell, currier.

At Walſall, aged 66, Mr. Clarkſon, ſenior.—Of a decline, Mr. T. Marlow, buckle-maker, &c.—Mr. W. Clarke, of Ettingſall.—Mrs. Waldron, of Field Houſe.—Mr. R. Farmer, of Doſt-hill, near Tamworth.

At Tutbury, the Rev. R. Palmer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Lang, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs M. Twigg.—Mr. Jordan, to Miſs A. Johnſon.—Mr. H. Laugher, to Miſs Duplan.—Mr. W. Alder, to Miſs E. Dawſon —G. Scale, eſq. of Coton Hall, Shropſhire, to Miſs H. Griffith, ſecond daughter of J. D. Griffith, eſq. of Birmingham-heath.—Mr. W. Bates, to Miſs S. Gibſon.—Mr. C. Horton, to Miſs M. Moſtyn.

Mr. J. Lillington, of Birmingham, to Miſs Handford, of Biddeford, Devon.—Mr. H. Homer, jun. of Balſall-heath, to Miſs A. Chambers, of Yardley.—Mr. T. Boyce, of London, to Miſs Boyce, of Deritend.—Mr. J. Clarke, butcher, of Coleſhill, to Miſs Toon, of Shuſtock.

At Newnham Paddock, Lord Tara, of Ballinter, county of Meath, Ireland, to Miſs Powys, ſecond daughter of T. Jelf, M. P. eſq. of Berwick Houſe.—E. Dickenſon, eſq. of Doſthill Houſe, near Tamworth, to Miſs Crutchley, of Shenſtone Lodge.—Mr. W. Phillips, of Birmingham, to Miſs E. Smith, of Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. S. Mobbs.

At Coventry, Mr. F. Soden, many years conductor of the Poſt-office; univerſally reſpected by thoſe who knew him, for the ingenuous openneſs of his diſpoſition, and the glowing charity of his heart. He was a pleaſant companion, a ſincere friend, ever ready to apply the healing balm to ſharp affliction, and an honeſt man.

Mrs. Millar, relict of the late Mr. Millar, butcher.

Mrs. Daffron, of Trayford Hall, near Stichford.

At Handſworth, near Birmingham, aged 66, Mr. J. Millward, dealer in wire.—Mr. T. Aſkey, ſenior.—Aged 76, Mr. D. Thompſon, of the Soho-manufactory.—Mrs. Siveter, of Sare-hole-mill, near Birmingham.

At Sutton Colfield, Mrs. Alcock, formerly of Birmingham. Mrs. Gamble.

Maſter S. Froſt, third ſon of Mr. Froſt, of the Sand Pits, near Birmingham.

At Berkſwell, Miſs Vale, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Vale, of Coventry.

Aged 84, Mrs. Harvey, of Duddeſton, near Birmingham. In her laſt moments ſhe could revert to the tranſactions of her paſt life, with that high ſatisfaction which ever accompanies integrity and virtue.

At his ſon's houſe at Camphill, near Birmingham, A. Payton, eſq. formerly an eminent linen draper in London.

At Tamworth, in his 72d year, Mr. R. Bage, a gentleman of the moſt kind and benevolent affections, and of the moſt ſcrupulous integrity, yet his mind was of a firm and manly caſt. His gentle and unaſſuming manners formed a ſtriking contraſt to the vigour of his genius and underſtanding. He was diſtinguiſhed by great mental acquirements, and was the author of Hermſprong, and other admired literary productions.—[*We hope ſome Inhabitant of Tamworth will evince a due regard to the worth of this excellent and moſt ingenious man, and favour us with a full account of him for our next Number.*]

SHROPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a bridge over the river Severn, at Hempton's Load, in this county, and to make proper roads therefrom to communicate with the Cleobury turnpike-road, near Billingſley, and the Dudley and Wolverhampton turnpike-road, near the Long Common, in the pariſh of Bobbington.

At the meeting of the Drayton Agricultural Society, Aug. 4, Sir Corbet Corbet, bart, Preſident, in the Chair, there was a large ſhew of good ſtock, which, conſidering that this is only the ſecond year of the inſtitution, far exceeded all expectation. The prizes were adjudged as follow:—To J. Hill, eſq. of Prees, for the beſt bull, for ſtock, 6l. 6s.;—to Mr. Biſhop, of Shrewſbury, for the beſt cow, with her offſpring, 3l. 3s.; to Sir Richard Hill, bart. of Hawkeſtone, for the beſt three-year old heifer, 2l. 2s.; for the ſecond beſt ditto, 1l. 1s.; to Mr. Dicken, for the beſt New Leiceſter ram for ſtock, 2l. 2s.; to Mr. Davies, of Drayton, for the beſt two-ſhear ram bred, &c. 2l. 2s.; to Mr. W. Jellicorſe, of Benthall, for the beſt three-ſhear ewe, new Leiceſter, 2l. 2s.; to Mr. J. B. Harding, of Oldſprings, for the beſt three-ſhear ewe of any ſort, 2l. 2s.; to ditto, for the beſt two-ſhear New Leiceſter bred ditto, 1l. 1s.; to Mr. Eley, of Tyrley Caſtle, for the beſt three-

year old draught filly, 3l. 3s.; and to Mr. J. B. Harding, for the beſt boar-pig, 1l. 1s.

There is now growing on the grounds of Mr. J. Perry, in the pariſh of Diddleſtone, a nut-tree, planted by the preſent owner 52 years ago, which meaſures 36 yards in circumference—and, according to calculation, the above tree has on its branches about 250lbs. of nuts at this time.

Married.] Mr. A. Enock, of Wellington, to Miſs E. Hayward, of Troſnant, in Monmouthſhire.

Mr. J. Smith, wheel-wright, of Meole, to Miſs E. Maule, of Atcham.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, of a paralytic ſtroke, which ſhe ſurvived only about ſix hours, Mrs. Longmire, wife of Mr. Longmire, writing-maſter —Aged 14, in the bloom of youthful beauty, Miſs M. Davies.

At Chelmarſh, near Bridgenorth, the Rev. W. Nichols.

At Hurſt, the Rev. P. Morris, rector of Sneade, Montgomeryſhire, and many years juſtice of peace for the counties of Salop and Montgomery.

At Aſton, in his 44th year, the Rev. J. R. Lloyd, rector of the pariſhes of Whittington and Sylattin, and juſtice of peace for this county.—Mr. R. Barnet, of Grinſhill.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The hops, in what is called the Worceſter-plantation, extending through the counties of Worceſterſhire, Shropſhire, Herefordſhire, and even into ſome of the Welſh counties, are generally good, healthy, and free from mould, and more abundant than has been witneſſed for many years. The crops of fruit, likewiſe, both for cyder and perry, are equally fine.

At the Hop-market, at Worceſter, September 7, only two or three lots remained unſold of about 145 pockets of new hops. General prices 90s. to 100s.; a few at 80s. and 105s. per cwt.—all handſome, but none quite ripe—will be extremely good when they are ſo.

The hops, in what is called the Farnham diſtrict, both as to quality and quantity, exceed the average of any other plantation in the kingdom. Although they gather their hops perfectly free from leaves, yet ſo abundant is the crop, that the pickers have agreed to take 2d. per buſhel for picking them.

At the late Anniverſary Meeting of the Governors of Worceſter Infirmary, the collection for the benefit of the charity amounted to 102l. 19s 6d.

Married.] J. Allcock Lowe, eſq. of Stourport, to Miſs C. Carlow, late of Briſtol — Mr. H. Raymond, of Worceſter, to Miſs Beeſton, of Broomſgrove.—Mr. Parkes, to Miſs Noke, both of Stourbridge.—Mr. M. Jones, of Worceſter, to Miſs E. Sanders, of Bromſgrove.

Died.] At Worceſter, aged 72, Mr. T. Poole, ſenior.—S. Amphlett, eſq. of Omberſley.

Mr Locke, farmer, of Kempſey, near Worceſter. He went out in the morning to courſe, in company with another gentleman, in perfect health, when he ſuddenly dropped down in the field without uttering a word, and inſtantly expired.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

There has lately appeared in the Hereford Journal an advertiſement, purporting, that as various opinions have been expreſſed at the Agricultural Meetings, &c. on the comparative merit of the ſeveral breeds of cattle, encouraged in different diſtricts of the kingdom, Mr. Maſon, of Chilton, near Durham, declares himſelf to be deſirous, that if the prevailing opinion of this county, in favour of the ſhort-horned breed, be erroneous, the error may be corrected, and therefore, as a motive for others to bring their breeds to the teſt, he propoſes to ſhew the next produce of five cows, now in his poſſeſſion, at the time when that produce ſhall be three years old, againſt the next produce of any five other cows, now the property of any one man in Great Britain, on a wager of 100 guineas per cow.

At the late boat-race at Hereford, Auguſt 27, which afforded very particular ſatisfaction to a great concourſe of ſpectators, as the beautiful reach of the Wye, from the bridge to Belmont, is admirably adapted for purpoſes of this kind, the ſilver cup was won by Mr. T. Downes, beating four others in a rowing-match ſo well conteſted, that the ſecond and third boats were cloſe aſtern of the winner. The colours were won by Mr. R. Parchas, beating two others. On the following day the ſilver cup was adjudged to Mr. G. Bird, and the colours to Mr. Price. A conſiderable ſubſcription was made by the nobility and gentry preſent, in order to render this amuſement annual, at the time of the races.

It is in contemplation to form a new road from the preſent Bredwardine and Whitney turnpike road, to the bridge erecting over the river Wye, near Whitney; alſo to widen part of the road on the Whitney line, and to erect a ſtone arch at Pontvaine, &c. all in this county.

Married.] The Rev. W. Parſons, vicar of Stretton Grandſome, to Miſs Poole, of Homend.

In London, R. Harriſon, eſq. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Miſs James, late of Moor Court, near Kingſton.—Mr. B. Wainwright, land-ſurveyor, of Hereford, to Miſs Wainwright, of Exton, near Bewdley.—The Rev. Mr. Thickens, of Roſs, to Miſs Carleſs, of Eccles Green.

Died.] At Roſs, J. Holder, eſq.—Mrs. Eckley, wife of R. Eckley, eſq. of Credenhill —The Rev. J. Symonds, rector of Dinedor.—Miſs Hoſkyns, daughter of Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, bart. of Harewood —In his 70th year, J. Freeman, eſq. of Gains.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for erecting a bridge, at or

or near Culham-wharf, in this county, to extend a croſs the river Thames, into the pariſh of Sutton Courtney, in the county of Berks.

Married.] S. P. Newell, eſq. of the Oxfordſhire Militia, to Miſs Sergeant, of Winbourne, Dorſet.

Mr. C. Cox, jun. of Oxford, to Miſs M. Minchin, of Northmore.—Mr. Jones, brewer, of Lambourne, Berks, to Miſs Richings, of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 43d year, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. Cooke, bookſeller.—Aged 57, Mrs. C. Ruſbridge, wife of Mr. E. Ruſbridge, ſhoemaker.

At Henley-upon-Thames, in an advanced age, Mr. G. Haye, many years butler to the Freeman family, at Fawley-court.

At Holywell, in her 71ſt year, Mrs E. Wallington, ſiſter of the late Mr. R. Wallington, of Oxford.

At Northleigh, in his 44th year, Mr. R. Green.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, aged 25, Miſs M. E. Whiting, milliner, of Oxford.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Mathews, of Standford Dingley, to Miſs Kidgley, of Bradfield.

At Reading, the Rev. Mr. Jeary, to Miſs S. Tudor.—C. Dixon, eſq of Savage Gardens, to Miſs H. Wilder, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilder, of Purley Hall.

Mr. J. Butterfield, to Miſs Poulton, both of Maidenhead.—Mr. Grigg, of Newbury, to Miſs Fuſſell, of Wincheſter, Hants.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Lamden, wife of Mr. Lamden, baker.—Mrs. Staples, wife of Mr. Staples, poulterer.—Mr. Oſmond, collector of the exciſe.

At Abingdon, aged 74, W. Bowles, eſq.

Mrs. Perfect, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hayward, of Carſwell.

At Farnham, aged 91, Mrs. J. Mayne, a maiden-lady.

At Windſor, in his apartments in the Queens'-mews, Mr. G. Harding, many years body-coachman to her Majeſty.

At his houſe in Sunning Hill, in his 74th year, the Hon. John Yorke, fourth ſon of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Chancellor of Great Britain.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Griffith, relict of C. Griffith, eſq. of Padworth Houſe, formerly M. P. for Berkſhire; ſhe was a lady peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for the virtues of a good heart, and her loſs will be feelingly regretted by the numerous objects of her unremitting bounty.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Preparations are making, agreeably to a late act of Parliament, for paving, watering, lighting and otherwiſe improving the ſtreets, lanes, and other public paſſages and places, within the pariſh of Stony Stratford, and for removing obſtructions, annoyances, &c. therein; alſo for repairing the rampart-road or cauſeway, leading from the town to the bridge over the river Ouſe, near thereto, and for repairing the ſaid bridge.

Died.] At Thames Bank, near Great Marlow, Mrs. Winford.—Miſs B. A. Hicks, of Bradenham Houſe.

At Great Marlow, aged 83, the Rev. J. Cleobury, vicar of that pariſh and of Weſt Woburn almoſt fifty years, and juſtice of peace for this county.—Mrs. M. Grignion, late of Chelſea.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Grut, of the Iſland of Guernſey, to Miſs E. Martin, of Shafford, in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, the Rev. W. Benſon, B. D. vicar of Aſhby St. Ledgers, &c. to Miſs Harriſon.—The Rev. W. Lockwood Maydwell, of Geddington, to Miſs A. Hodſon, of Wellingboro'.

At Guilſboro', the Rev. J. Buckby, to Miſs Wigley, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Wigley.—Mr. Seſsly, of Great Bowden, to Miſs M. Nurſey, of Sutton.—Mr. C. Heygate, ſurgeon, of Weſt Haddon, to Miſs Lovell, of Winwick-warren.—Mr. D. Hennels, of Kettering, to Miſs Gale, of King's Kipton, Huntingdonſhire.

In London, Mr. J. Clark, coachmaker, of Northampton, to Mrs. M. Berry.

Died.] At Northampton, after a lingering illneſs, and a well ſpent life of near 78 years, Mr. Alderman Sutton.—Mr. Stables.—Mr. W. Wykes, formerly a coach-proprietor.—Mrs. Eck.

Mr. J. Denton, member of a benefit-ſociety, held at the Swan-inn, from the fund of which he had received the ſum of 104l. 17s.

At Thrapſtone, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Hooke, relict of the late Rev. T. Hooke, rector of Birkby, in Yorkſhire.

Aged 24, after a few days illneſs, Mr. J. Goodman Maxwell, ſon of Mr. G. Maxwell, of Fletton, near Peterboro'.

At Finedon, Mr. W. Stanton, formerly of the Bell-inn.—Mr. Bowker, attorney, and coroner for the ſoke of Peterboro'.

At Marſton Truſſel, in her 22d year, Miſs A. Bullivant, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. J. Bullivant, rector; a truly amiable and good young lady.

At Hollowell, aged 83, Mr. J. Haſſock, more than fifty years maſter of the coach and horſes public-houſe.

Mr. Higgins, of the Swan-inn, Newport Pagnell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Commiſſioners have been lately appointed for the incloſure of the pariſh of St. Ives.

Married.] S. Peacocke, eſq. of Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, to Miſs Apreece, only daughter of Sir T. Huſſey Apreece, of Waſhingley-hall, in this county.

Died.] At St Neots, in his 54th year, Mr. Halliley, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.—Aged 79, the Rev. G. Coulton, vicar and patron of Ab Kettleby, in Leiceſterſhire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. C. Goodwin, of St. John's College, to Miſs Naylor, daughter of the Rev. C Naylor, formerly fellow of King's College.—Mr. Horne, of Oundle, to Miſs Aylmer, of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 53d year, Mr. J. Hart, formerly maſter of the Roſe-tavern.

In the Weſt Indies, where he went to ſettle as a barriſter, Mr. W. Mathews, of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and ſon of Mr. J. Mathews, bookſeller, in the Strand, London.

Mrs. Edwards, of Fordham.

Mr G. Heady, of Doddington, in the Iſle of Ely.

On the 7th of June laſt, ſuddenly, on his eſtate at Barbadoes, Sir Francis Ford, bart. he was formerly a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Fuller, farmer, to Miſs Percival, both of Hale, near Swaffham.—Mr. Harbord, of Eye, to Miſs J. Townſhend, of New Buckenham.—The Rev. J. Lloyd, of Hildolveſtone, to Miſs Reeve, of Barney.

Mr. J. Payne, of Colcheſter, to. Miſs F. Back.

Died.] At Norwich, ged 27, Mr. T. Plaford, late Midſhipman on board the Ruby ſhip of war.—Aged 41, Mrs. Forſter, widow.—Aged 70, Mr. E. Amond, keeper of the county-jail.—In her 41ſt year, Mrs. R. Harvey, generally beloved and ſincerely lamented, as a lady of an amiable mind, ingratiating manners, and a cheerful diſpoſition, ever embelliſhed and enlivened.

Aged 65, Mrs. Blackburn.

At Yarmouth, aged 75, Mrs. Symonds, butcher.

At Dulwich, in Surrey, G. Giles, eſq. late Aſſociate of the Norfolk Circuit.

At Somer's Town, St. Pancras, aged 66, Mrs. M. Bacon, relict of Mr. R. Bacon, of Holt.

Mr. J. Hull, of Wolverton.—Mrs. Cubitt, of Catfield.

At New Buckenham, aged 56, Mr. J. Rayner.—In an advanced age, Mrs. H. Winn, late of Holt.—Mrs. Martin, of Great Bradley.

At Saxmundham, Mr. T. Mayhew, attorney.

At Gateſend, Mr. S. Helſdon.—Aged 37, Mrs. T. Branch, of Billingford, near Scole-inn.

At Diſs, Mr. B. Parker, gardiner.

At Eaſt Dereham, Mr. Burgeſs, principal brewer in the office of Mr. W. Taylor.—Aged 84, Mrs. Raven.

SUFFOLK.

At the late ſheep-fair, at Horringer, a turnip was produced, grown this ſeaſon at Great Barton, which meaſured one yard, three inches in circumference, and weighed thirty-five pounds!

Married.] Rear-admiral Wilſon, of Redgrave-hall, in this county, to Miſs C. Pollard, of Ewell, in Surrey.

At Loweſtoft, the Rev. R. Parry of St. Giles's, Norwich, to Mrs. Freeman, of that city.—The Rev. C. Eade, of Cotton, to Miſs French, of Eye.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Tickell, gunſmith.—Mr. C. Buxton, of the Buſhel-inn.—Aged 84, Mrs. Brand, mother of Mr. Brand, of the Queen's Head public-houſe.

At Fornham St. Genevieve, near Bury, aged 53. Mr. T. Cowſell.

At Melford, in his 89th year, Mr. J. Wink, ſen.

At Troſton, near Bury, where ſhe had reſided near twenty years, ANNE, the wife of CAPEL LOFFT, *Barriſter at Law*, and daughter of Mr. HENRY EMLYN, of WINDSOR, BERKS, *Architect*. She had been in her early youth an highly eſteemed pupil of Mr. FERGUSON, the *Aſtronomer*, and celebrated *Mechanician*. She had a very correct and extenſive knowledge, which ſhe poſſeſſed without affectation. Pre-eminent in perſonal and intellectual endowments, with the greateſt power to ſhine and pleaſe univerſally, ſhe was content to be retired, beneficent, and unremittingly uſeful. She will long be remembered by her acquaintance, ſhe will never be forgotten by her friends; and ſhe will live in the remembrance of her poor and ſuffering neighbours, to whom ſhe was the tendereſt, moſt judicious, and honeſt friend: of her family in general, in the conduct of which ſhe was conſidered fondeſt, mildeſt, and affectionately kind; and of her children (of whom ſhe has left four, a *daughter*, and *three* ſons) who have every motive to cheriſh the affection due to the memory of the moſt affectionate, amiable, and excellent mother. To the ſufferings of all that is endowed with ſenſation, ſhe was ſenſible, and attentive to avoid inflicting miſery, and to promote comfort. She had ſeen great and continued difficulties for many years! By prudence and perſevering attention, ſhe had nearly ſurmounted theſe, and ſeemed to have a proſpect of ſeeing her family eſtabliſhed in eaſe and comfort, and of enjoying with them that ſerenity, which years of anxious attention had been ſpent to ſecure. This character of her is not the reſult of ſhort obſervation—She was married *Auguſt* 20, 1778. She began, and with gratitude to Heaven, to think herſelf that her proſpects were clearing. Her laſt year was, however, a year of uncommon trial. In the beginning of it, ſhe was ſuddenly, under the call of duty and affection, hurried from her home to attend, as ſhe did moſt tenderly, judiciouſly, and ſucceſsfully, an apparently dying ſiſter; and, at the ſame time ſhe ſoothed the pains of a juſtly and highly eſteemed friend, and ſoftened to her the bed of death. She then not much, and her friends in no degree, apprehended how ſoon that lot was to be her own. She had enjoyed an excellent

cellent conſtitution, and an uniform ſtate of health, which great ſimplicity of diet, evenneſs of temper, and activity, with regular exerciſe in the open air, and various employment, promiſed to continue, at leaſt, to the full uſual extent of life; yet this ſhe was far from reaching. A moſt dangerous and afflictive complaint had been long and imperceptibly ſtealing on her conſtitution, which, though good, was delicate, as it generally is, where, with great force of mind, there is much ſenſibility. Suddenly this fatal complaint manifeſted itſelf by a moſt alarming attack on the ſyſtem. The immediate danger, which was exceſſive, was obviated by the uſe of RUSPINI'S STYPTIC, aided, it may be juſtly believed, by her own fortitude, and conſtant equanimity; and by the ſkill and attentive care of Dr. WHITE, of BURY, and Mr. BARKER, of IXWORTH. But the laſt ſtroke, although delayed, could not for more than ſome weeks be averted* A moſt ſevere and excruciating illneſs ſhe ſuſtained, as long as the powers of nature would permit, with her habitually mild compoſure Recollected to the laſt, her mind was occupied, as from the firſt of her life it had been, in thoughts and exertions of ſympathy and beneficence; and her laſt hours were comparatively eaſy and even chearful. She was removed from this life by an almoſt imperceptible expiration, about a quarter before *eight* in the morning. That ſuch a being was lent to ſociety, eſpecially to that portion of ſociety to which ſhe could be moſt uſeful, was no ordinary bleſſing; and, in *times like theſe*, however encouraging the proſpects were which ſeemed to be opening to her family, who can ſay how far her removal now from this ſtate of exiſtence may have been an eſſential and neceſſary bleſſing to herſelf. Though we ſpeak here of a female character, we may judge of this truth by conſidering others eminent in the public view; and the moſt private characters poſſeſſed of foreſight and ſocial feeling, have ſufficient cauſe to think of impending ill. If our late admirable female HISTORIAN, if MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT, if Madame ROLAND, if of men who have adorned literature and ſcience, and benefited mankind, a JEBB, a PRICE, and a WAKEFIELD, a ROUSSEAU, a MALESHERBES, were now living, we are ſure they would have cauſe to ſuffer for themſelves, their connections, their country, and human happineſs in general; and we are far from ſure that they could have lived to ſee theſe days of gloom and deſtruction ſo baneful to private and public welfare, paſs away. HEAVEN only knows, and alone can do, what is ever beſt; and when the wiſe, the amiable, and the uſeful, are taken away, it is often ſeen by events, that they have been mercifully withdrawn *from the evils to come.*

CAPEL LOFFT.

* From the 1ſt of *Auguſt.*

ESSEX.

At the Eſſex Agricultural Meeting, held at Chelmsford, Aug. 12, there was a general ſhew of ſtock evidently very much improved ſince the meeting of the laſt year. The ten prizes of the Society's, ſilver medals, for the beſt produced ſtock, were adjudged as follows:—1. To Mr. Wakefield, for the beſt cut ſtallion; 2. To Mr. Weſtern, for the beſt bull; 3. To Mr. Smith, for the beſt cow or heifer; 4. To Mr. Robinſon, for the beſt Leiceſterſhire or other ram; 5 To Lord Petre, for the beſt South Down ram; 6. To Mr. Booſey, for the beſt Leiceſterſhire or other ewe; 7. To Mr. Weſtern, for the beſt South Down ewe; 8. To Lord Petre, for the beſt fat ox; 9. To Mr. Robins, for the beſt wether of his age; and 10. To Mr. Knight, for the beſt boar.

KENT.

It is comtemplation to make a road from Canterbury to the Iſle of Thanet, either entirely a new one, or at leaſt, to make a turnpike-road from Canterbury to Sarr, and to divert, in ſome parts, the preſent line of road, and in other reſpects, ſo materially to widen and improve it, as to make it perfectly ſafe and convenient to travellers.

It is likewiſe intended to apply to Parliament, for an act for widening and improving the road that paſſes from Canterbury, through Longport, Littlebourn, Wingham, Ickham, Staple, Aſh, and Woodneſborough, to the town and port of Sandwich, and for making the ſame a turnpike-road; alſo for making ſuch new cuts or lines of road, in or through ſuch of the pariſhes aforeſaid, as may be neceſſary for the better improvement of the ſaid road.

A few pockets of new hops were ſold at Maidſtone, Auguſt 29, at 5l. The quality of the new hops is good, and the colour very handſome—the crop is abundant. At Southwark, September 8, coloured bags were moſt in demand, which ſold from 75s to 80s. current prices—pockets, 80s. and 95s. to 100s. —bags, 70s. to 84s

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. R. Dodd, baker, to Miſs Carter —Mr T. Mourylian, grocer, to Miſs S. Clayſon.—Mr. W. Stanton, to Miſs H. Baker, of Deal.

At St. George's church, Hanover-ſquare, London, Mr. Smith, coal-merchant, to Miſs Child, of Sittingbourn.

Mr. P. Ewes, purſer, in the navy, to Miſs Dehane, of Deal.—Captain Wilſon, of the 22d regiment of foot, to Miſs Wybourn, of Hull-place.—Mr. J. Tappley, butcher, of Folkſtone, to Miſs H. Lamiden, of Rolvenden.—Mr. De Laſſaux, attorney, of Aſhford, to Miſs F. Taylor, of Newhouſe.

Captain Mulcaſter, of the corps of Royal Engineers, to Miſs M. Lucy Montreſor, of Gore Hill.

At Margate, Mr. Hannah, of Great Surrey-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Akenhead.

At

At Folkſtone, Mr. J. Bateman, to Miſs A. Claik.

W. White, eſq. of Deal, to Miſs Prieſtly, of Camberwell.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Hatton, wife of Mr. Hatton, keeper of the county jail.—Mrs. Holman.—Aged 17, Mr. W. Ruck, late a midſhipman in the navy.—Mrs. Teſhire.—Mr. Fortune, bricklayer.—Aged 88, Mrs. Kirby, widow of the late Mr. Kirby, common-carrier.—Mr. W. Sladden.—Mrs. Miles, of the Fountain-inn.

At Maidſtone, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Oliver, formerly of the Bull-inn.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilleſpy, of Well-cloſe ſquare, London; ſhe was an exemplary character, as an affectionate parent, a valuable friend, a kind and generous benefactreſs to the poor, and a real Chriſtian: ſhe lived beloved and reſpected by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance, and died ſincerely and juſtly lamented.

At Weſt Malling, in an advanced age, Mrs. Miller, many years Miſtreſs of the Ladies' Boarding-ſchool there.

At Tenderden, Mrs. Avan.—Aged 54, Mrs. Payne, of Crundale Houſe.

At Chalk, near Graveſend, Mr. Baſs, Maſter of the White Hart-public-houſe.—Mrs. Bubb, victualler, of Upper Deal.

At Eaſt Farleigh, Mr. F. Long, hop-planter.

At Chatham, aged 81, W. Storey, eſq.

At Margate, Major Benezet.—G. White, eſq. late of Fetter-lane, London.

At Gillingham, in his 74th year, N. Thompſon, eſq. purſer in the navy.

At Little Bourne, in his 70th year, Mr. Holneſs, a ſincere friend, a chearful companion, and conſtant benefactor to the poor.

Suddenly, while playing a ſingle match at cricket, Mr. Bates, of Egerton.

At Chart, near Sutton, Mr. G. Pettitt.

At Elham, while ſitting at his door, aged 81, Mr. J. Hambrook, ſhopkeeper.

At Dover, in his 68th year, Mr. H. Farley.—Mr. J. Polack.

SURREY.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the next Seſſion, for a bill for making and maintaining a navigable collateral cut or canal, from and out of the Baſingſtoke Canal, at or near Chilton Moor, in the pariſh of Purbright, in this county, to or near Bagſhot Green, in the pariſh of Windleſham, in the ſame county; which cut or canal is intended to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Purbright, Cobham and Windleſham, all in the ſame county; and alſo for veſting further powers in the Company of Proprietors of the Baſingſtroke Canal, empowering them to make cuts, drains and other works, for better ſupplying the ſaid canal with water, and for other purpoſes.

Married.] The Rev. J. Chandler, of Witley, in Surrey, to Miſs M. Currie, of Burwood Houſe, in the ſame county.

At Batterſea, Mr. N. Clarkſon, of Guildford, to Miſs London, of Shalford, near the ſame place.

Died.] At Clapham Common, Mr. W. Leatham, merchant, of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

SUSSEX.

At the late annual ſhew of ſheep, at Eaſt Marden, near Chicheſter, the ſeveral prizes were adjudged as follows:

To Mr. Pinnix, for the beſt pen of ſix South Down ewes, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To Mr. Brinſtead, for the beſt pen ſix South Down ewes, two years old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To Mr. Souter, for the beſt pen of ſix South Down ewes, three years old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To Mr. Pinnix, for the beſt of three pens of ewes, a ſecond cup of the ſame value—To Sir H. Featherſtone, for the beſt South Down ram, one year old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To the Duke of Richmond, for the beſt South Down ram, two years old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To Mr. Pinnix, for the beſt South Down ram, three years old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas; and alſo to ditto, for the beſt of three prize rams, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.

The beautiful painted window, executed by Mr. Eggington, of Birmingham, and which coſt the Duke of Norfolk 1200l. was opened at Arundel Caſtle, on the 18th of Auguſt laſt.

At the late anniverſary ſhew of cattle and ſheep, at Lewes, the Earl of Egremont, Preſident of the Suſſex Agricultural Society, preſented the premium, a piece of plate, given by the Society, to Mr. Allfrey, for the beſt bull produced in the field. His Lordſhip afterwards preſented a ſilver cup, value five guineas, the liberal offer of Mr. Ellman, of Glynde, to Mr. Peckham, of Charliſton, for the beſt one year old South Down ram. Mr. Ellman at the ſame time informed the Meeting, that it was his intention to give a ſilver cup, of the value of ten guineas, every year, upon the ſame conditions as the one then diſpoſed of.—At this ſhew, Sir Thomas Carr's ſtock made a diſtinguiſhed figure; he exhibited nearly foreſcore oxen (twenty-two yoke of which were driven in one chain) and produced a conſiderable number of ſheep. Mr. Ellman produced, for competion, one yoke of oxen, for which the judges awarded him a premium. The ſweepſtakes for the beſt pen of twelve South Down ſtock-ewes, were gained by the following ſubſcribers:—Mr. Anger, of Eaſt Bourne, the beſt, ſix guineas—Mr. Scraſe, of With Dean, the ſecond beſt, five guineas—Mr Mamſhar, of Patcham, the third beſt, three guineas—C. Gilbert, eſq. of Eaſt Bourne, the fourth beſt, two guineas—and Mr. Gorringe, of Kingſton, the fifth beſt, one guinea. Among the two

company preſent, were his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Stadtholder, the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, Lord Pelham and Lord Carrington, with a long train of the nobility, gentry and breeders from every part of the kingdom.

The Creſcent, near the New Steine, at Brighton, is either completely finiſhed or nearly ſo. It forms a row of 14 houſes, each having two in front, and a paved court-yard for carriages incloſed in a brick-wall. For the accommodation of occaſional reſidents, a ſubterraneous paſſage has been made to the ſea ſhore, by which means thoſe who wiſh to bathe, can avoid the inconvenience of walking to the town.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing Seſſion, for a bill to make a turnpike-road from a place called Stone-ſtreet Hatch, in the pariſh of Ockley, in Surrey, through the ſeveral pariſhes of Ockley, Wootton and Abinger, in the ſaid county; and through the ſeveral pariſhes of Rudgwick, Warnham and Slinford, in this county, to a place called Dediſham-park-corner, in the pariſh of Slinford, in the road leading from Horſham, to Pulboro', Petworth and Arundel.

Died.] At Bognor, J. Farhill, eſq. of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, London.

At Landport, near Lewes, Mr. J. Tourle, a capital farmer, worth between 2 and 300,000l.

Mr. J. Atall, a reſpectable yeoman, of Ditchling, near Lewes.

Mrs. Lambert, wife of Mr. Lambert, publican, at Ripe; ſhe was ſuddenly taken with a bleeding in one of her legs and bled to death, before any aſſiſtance could be afforded her.

At Haſtings, Mrs. Scott, wife of J. Scott, eſq. of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Captain R. W. Otway, of the royal navy, to Miſs Holloway, daughter of Rear-admiral Holloway, of Portſmouth.

At Wincheſter, Captain Ludgate, of the 4th regiment of foot, to Miſs King, of St. Croſs.—Mr. J Grigg, grocer, of Newbury, to Miſs A. Fuſſel.

At Biſhop's Waltham, G. Skottowe, eſq. to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of Captain Robinſon, of the royal navy.

At Alverſtoke, T. Stapleton, eſq. of the 20th regiment of foot, to Miſs M'Killop.

At Stoneham, the ſeat of Hans Sloane, eſq.—J. Jekyll, eſq. M. P. to Miſs Sloane.

At Millbrook,— Edwards, eſq. to Miſs Innes.

At Corhampton, Mr. Cowdery, of Exton, to Miſs Aylward.

At Biſhop'sſtoke, Mr. Hutchins, blackſmith, aged 82, to Mrs. Payne, widow, aged 34.

W. Bryon, eſq. of Brook's-green, Hammerſmith, to Miſs S. Wiggins, of Southampton.—Mr. T. Kerſley, to Miſs Froſt, both of Mitcheldever.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Barnouin, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Barnouin, miniſter of the French Proteſtant Church in this town.—In child-bed, Mrs Paul, wife of Mr. Paul, miller.—Madame Reboul, wife of Dr. Reboul.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Riboleau, late a landing waiter at this port.

At Northam, Mr. Blackman, wharfinger.

At Weſt Bourney, Miſs M. Tizard, formerly of the Black Bear inn, Havant.

At Medſtead, Miſs M. C. S Lovell.

Mr. Knight, a young man of the wharf-mill, near Wincheſter. He was there for the purpoſe of learning to be a miller, and while drawing up a ſack of flour, by means of a wheel, a man in a neighbouring garden caught his attention, during which his ſhirt-ſleeve got entangled with the rope, drew him round the wheel, and inſtantly killed him. He called for help the moment he found himſelf entangled, but though aſſiſtance was near at hand, it was too late. There was no appearance of any bruiſe about his body.

Mr. J. Burrell, jun. of Hilſea.

In the 17th year of his age, at Goſport, Mr. James Edward Dean, junior, eldeſt ſon of J. E. Dean, eſq. He was a youth of a fine manly figure, and moſt admirable talents; had made conſiderable progreſs in the claſſics, and in the ſtudy of phyſic and ſurgery, in which department, he (although ſo young) held an appointment, which he filled with unremitted attention, and the greateſt ſucceſs; he is greatly lamented, and has left behind him an excellent character, although his family are too deeply affected by their loſs to make public mention of it, one who has marked with ſurpriſe and pleaſure his growing excellence, cannot withhold this ſmall tribute to his worth.

"*By ſtrangers honor'd, and by ſtrangers mourn'd.*

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Rev. J. New, in a letter to the editors of Mr. Farley's Briſtol Journal, attempts to account for the decreaſe in the number of inhabitants in the interior parts of the city of Briſtol, by repreſenting that within the laſt ſeventy years many hundred houſes have been deſtroyed, either for erecting new ſtreets, or large buildings. Many populous lanes and courts were pulled down to make room for the Exchange, and High-ſtreet-market; many for the new bridge, and the opening to it; many in Marſh-ſtreet; the whole of Fiſher-lane and the old Fiſh-market; St. Stephen's-lane; ſeveral houſes at the head of the quay, and even a church to make Clare-ſtreet, and St. Stephen's-ſtreet; to ſay nothing of the houſes in Narrow Wine-ſtreet, to make Union-ſtreet, and the new Fiſh-markee, or of thoſe in Quay-lane, Hallier's-lane, &c. to Broad Mead and many other parts of the city; amounting altogether, to ſeveral hundreds. To the objection that new

houſes and even new ſtreets have been built in the room of thoſe pulled down, he replies, "ſurely, but not near ſo many. Moſt of the new houſes occupy the ground of double the number of old ones; neither are the new ones ſo fully inhabited, and where many well inhabited ones formerly ſtood, there are nothing now but warehouſes. About the Exchange, three-fourths of the rooms are let to attornies and brokers, for their offices. Beſides, many, very many tradeſmen now occupy two houſes; one only to dwell in, the other as a warehouſe; which was not the caſe formerly. Having thus ſufficiently accounted for the decreaſed population of the city, Mr. New gives it as his opinion, (of which he is thoroughly convinced), that the pariſhes in the ſuburbs will more than make up the deficiency, and prove that the population will not fall ſhort of 100,000. Mr. New further adds, having been indulged by the reſpective incumbents with the examination of their regiſters, that the pariſhes of St. James, St. Michael, and St. Auguſtine, had conſiderably increaſed in population between the years 1770 and 1780; and ſeveral new ſtreets have been built ſince 1780, and are well inhabited, in St. Michael's and St. Auguſtine's, to ſay nothing of St Paul's or St. James's. The number of perſons then in St. James's he eſtimated at 15 or 16000, and not leſs in St. Auguſtine's. Mr. New proceeds to inſert the following ſtate of his own pariſh, St. Philip's, the greateſt part of which is out of the liberties of the city, as procured from the proper officers, adding, that juſt twenty years ago, he took almoſt the ſame ſteps to aſcertain the population of his pariſh, as have been now enjoined upon every pariſh in the kingdom by parliament. He went from houſe to houſe) and from room to room, (where there were more than one family in a houſe, and took the number of houſes and inhabitants, diſtinguiſhing the males from the females, and the void houſes from the inhabited ones. In 1781, he found 1529 inhabited houſes, and 9850 inhabitants. In 1801, 1720 inhabited houſes, and 10761 inhabitants, an increaſe of 191 houſes and 911 inhabitants, notwithſtanding 8 or 10 houſes have been pulled down in the in-pariſh, and that the out pariſh has furniſhed the navy and army with ſeveral hundred men this war.

It appears from a report of the Committee of the Briſtol Society for the Relief and Diſcharge of Perſons confined for Small Debts, lately publiſhed, that the Society has liberated, in the courſe of the laſt year, ſeven diſconſolate debtors, whoſe petitions came well recommended, and that thoſe forlorn objects had ſeven wives and twenty-one children to deplore and participate of their calamities; and they have, alſo, in particular caſes of abſolute diſtreſs, adminiſtered relief to ſeveral other priſoners, whoſe indigence and urgent neceſſities rendered them proper objects of the charity; and that the whole ſum which has been advanced for theſe beneficial purpoſes, including all charges, amounted to no more than forty-ſeven pound, eight ſhillings, and eleven pence. It appears, likewiſe, that in the courſe of a little more than twenty-ſeven years, no leſs than 605 debtors have been emancipated by this charity, out of the gloomy receſſes of a dreary jail, who had 438 wives, and 1266 children to look up to and depend on them, not ſo much for the comforts as even the common neceſſaries of life; and that it has alſo, in the mean time, afforded merciful relief, ſo as to alleviate the diſtreſſes, of a great number of other objects, and who during their confinement, were reduced to the moſt indigent and deplorable condition; and that the whole amount advanced in this laudable labour of love, has not exceeded 2957l. 18s. 1½d.

The new Aſſize-hall at Bridgewater has juſt been compleated. The two courts are commodious, ſpacious and airy, extremely well adapted for the accommodation of the judges, counſel, witneſſes and auditors. No place in the kingdom can now boaſt of a ſuperior hall for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and it certainly does credit to the architect who planned it, and reflects honour on the county, and particularly ſo on the town of Bridgwater.

Married.] At Bath, Sir Marcus Somerville, bart. M. P. for the county of Meath, to Miſs Meredith, daughter of Sir Richard Gorges Meredith, bart.—Mr. Smith, apothecary, to Miſs C. Walſh.—Mr. C. Banbury, grocer, to Miſs Davis.

Mr. Chamberlain, to Miſs Crane, both of Walcott.

J. A. Lowe, eſq. of Stourport, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs C. Barlow, late of Briſtol.

At Swimbridge, the Rev. N. Dyer, to Miſs E. Nott, of Torrdown Houſe, near Barnſtaple.

At Briſtol, Mr. T. Haynes, of the Cuſtoms, to Miſs Ridler.

At Clifton church, near Briſtol, Mr. William Roe, of Blandford, Dorſet, to Miſs Eliza Baniſter, ſecond daughter of Mr. John Baniſter, Broad Mead, Briſtol.

Died. At Bath, aged 27, Mr. T. Jelly, attorney.—P. Walſh, eſq.

At her lodgings in this city, the lady of J. Butler, eſq. of Caerleon, Monmouthſhire. Her loſs will be ſeverely felt by her indigent neighbours, all of whom occaſionally experienced the effects of her beneficence, and many of whom were wholly indebted to her for ſupport.

The lady of Dr. Smith.—Mr. Barrett, butcher.—S. Roberts, eſq. of Chriſt's Hoſpital, London.

At Briſtol, Mr. Charles Harford, merchant.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Bath, Miſs Mary Kiddell,

dell, much beloved and regretted. Her ſweet and amiable temper, mild and gentle manners, and an accompliſhed and elegant mind, eminently qualified her for the ſtation ſhe ſo honorably filled as an inſtructreſs of youth. Her heart was feelingly alive to every religious ſentiment. Strict honour and integrity governed all her conduct; and ſhe was never more happy than when contributing to the happineſs of others. She endured a lingering and moſt painful illneſs with great fortitude. Her reſignation was exemplary. In the firm hope of a Chriſtian, and in perfect ſerenity of mind, ſhe breathed her laſt. Never did a purer ſoul aſcend to heaven. To her family and friends her death is an irreparable loſs. In the happineſs of the writer of this affectionate memoir, it has left a chaſm, which time can never fill.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Corton, Mr. Clarke, to Miſs Feaver.—Mr. W. Spooner, jun. printer, of Sherborne, to Miſs E. Spurway, of Sert, near Bridport.

Died.] At Poole, in his 46th year, Mr. Jacob Rumſey, a quaker; of conſiderable mental endowments, and much devoted to ſcientific and literary purſuits. A lingering and painful illneſs had been gradually debilitating his frame, and drawing him towards 'the houſe appointed for all living;' but, under pungent corporeal ſufferings, he manifeſted the greateſt compoſure, and contemplated the certain approaches of death, with a fortitude and reſignation truly exemplary.

At Sherborne, Mr. S. Williams, attorney.

At Dadbrook, near Collumpton, W. Sydenham, eſq. uncle to the preſent General Sydenham.

The Rev. W. Hawkins, vicar of Whitchurch, in this county, formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford, and profeſſor of poetry in that univerſity.

At Winborne, in her 29th year, Mrs. A. Hanham, wife of the Rev. J. Hanham.

At Bruton, aged 59, Mrs. Agnew, wife of Lieut. Agnew.

At Grampound, aged 64, Mrs. S. Moore, widow, a perſon of moſt exemplary and amiable manners.

DEVONSHIRE.

On Monday, Auguſt 17, the ſilver-cup given annually by Lord Viſcount Courtenay, was ſailed for, on the River Exe, in front of Powderham Caſtle; ſixteen boats were entered, but the ſucceſsful candidate was one belonging to Mr. Dyer, of Plymouth, maſter of La Nymphe frigate, who received the elegant ſilver-cup, value twenty-five guineas, from the fair hands of the Hon. Miſs Courtenay. The ſecond prize of five guineas, and the third prize of three guineas, were likewiſe won by Plymouth boats; the fourth prize of two guineas was won by a Lympſtone boat The boats ſtarted by a ſignal-gun, at about 11 o'clock, and returned to the goal about one. His Lordſhip's yatchs were dreſſed in their colours; a number of pleaſure-boats crowded the river, and (the day being remarkably fine) a large aſſemblage of company attended, forming altogether a moſt pleaſing proſpect, highly gratifying to every ſpectator.

At the late meeting of the Eaſt Devon Agricultural Society, at Southernhay, 24 premiums, conſiſting of three of 5 guineas, ſix of 3 guineas, ten of 2 guineas, one of 1 guinea and a half, one of 1 pound 8 ſhillings, and three of 1 guinea, were adjudged and diſtributed to the ſucceſsful candidates reſpectively, for the longeſt ſervice in huſbandry, and bringing up the greateſt number of children without pariſh aſſiſtance; and alſo for the beſt bull, the beſt heifer, ram, ſhew of ewes, heavieſt entire fleece of wool from a ram, the beſt ditto from a ewe, the beſt ſheap ſhearer, and for the ſecond and third beſt reſpectively, &c.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, at Ivy bridge, three premiums of 5 guineas, three of 2 guineas, two of 1 guinea, and one of 10s 6d. were adjudged to the ſucceſsful candidates reſpectively, for the beſt ram, the beſt hog, or two-toothed ditto, and for the beſt bull; alſo for the beſt boar, the beſt ram's fleece, and the beſt ſheep ſhearer; alſo for the ſecond beſt ram's fleece, the ſecond beſt ſheep ſhearer, and the third beſt ditto.

An aſylum, to be ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription, was opened, on the firſt of June laſt, for the reception of lunatic patients, of the four weſtern counties, at Bowhill houſe, near Exeter. On that occaſion, the treaſurer received a benefaction of 100 guineas, for that long wanted and moſt laudable inſtitution, from S. Milford, Eſq. of Exeter.

Since the opening of the Exeter Lying-in charity, in May laſt, forty-one poor women have received the benefits of that truly laudable inſtitution.

Married.] At Kenton, Mr. Beard, to Miſs Bartlett, of Teignmouth.—Captain Bartlett, of Teignmouth, to Miſs Beard. J. Bolſon, Eſq. of Exmouth, to Miſs F. Stoodly, of Exeter.

At Plymouth, Mr. T. Twynham, merchant, to Miſs Garland, of Stoke.—G. Follet, eſq. of Exeter, to Miſs A. M. Milford, ſecond daughter of the late S. Milford, eſq. banker.—The Rev. S. Woolmer, of Plymouth, to Miſs Gray, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Gray, ſurgeon, of Kingſland, near Plymouth.—Mr. Payne, druggiſt, to Miſs E. Baron.

At Tiverton, Mr. Armitage, merchant, to Miſs Hayne.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, W. Nutt, eſq. formerly captain in the army.—In an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Brereton.—Mrs. Townſhend, formerly of Southampton.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, maſter of a mathematical academy.

At Plymouth, aged nearly 80, Mr. S. Brooking.

At Okehampton, in his 79th year, Mr. H. Luxmore, ſurgeon, eminent in his profeſſion, intereſting and inſtructive as a companion, and exceeded by few in the practice of Chriſtian morality, and every ſocial duty.

At Dawliſh, Mrs. Maunſell.

At Great Torrington, J. Mallet, eſq.

At Heavytree, aged 21, J. Hamilton, eſq. ſon to W. Hamilton, eſq. of Blackheath; a young man of great expectations, on whom his parents and friends had formed their fondeſt hopes.

At Warminſter, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late T. Smith, eſq. of Heyteſbury.

Almoſt ſuddenly, in the prime of life, the Rev. J. Arundel, rector of Cheriton, Fitzpayne, and Lifton.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Liſkeard, leaving a widow and young family, Mr. J. Auſtin, woollen manufacturer.

At Fowey, Miſs Auſtin.

WALES.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for a Bill for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Spitty, in the pariſh of Llanelly, to or near the town of Llandovery, in the ſame county, which canal is propoſed to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Llanelly, Llongennech, Llanedy, Llandebye, Llandingar, &c. all in the county of Carmarthen.

Lately was carried from Berſham Ironworks, near Wrexham, to the Glaſs works, near St. Helen's, Lancaſter, a large iron-plate, of 18 tons, 11 cwt. upon a carriage conſtructed for the purpoſe, and drawn by 12 horſes. This amazing weight is ſuppoſed to be the firſt of the kind that was ever carried over land in England.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act for building a bridge acroſs the Streights of Menai, from the county of Carnarvon to the oppoſite ſhore in the county of Angleſea, at or near Porthaethwy-ferry, at the Swelly Rocks.

A ſimilar application is intended to be made for an Act for building a bridge and embankment acroſs the ferry at Conway, in the county of Carnarvon, from or near Conway Caſtle, in the pariſh of Conway, to the oppoſite ſhore, in the pariſh of Llanroſs, in the ſaid county.

There is now growing on the eſtate of Arthur B. Baker, eſq. of Glyn Ciriog, near Chirk Caſtle, Denbighſhire, an oak-tree that meaſures the following uncommon dimenſions: length to the crown 23 feet; circumference at bottom, two feet from the ground, 51; ditto, in the middle, 32; making a total of no leſs than 1472 cubical feet, which, at 5s. the foot, the common trade-price, amounts to 368l.

The Wrexham Agricultural Society have offered a number of premiums for the enſuing year, conſiſting of four ſilver medals, one premium of 7 guineas, three of 5 guineas or a ſilver cup, two of five guineas, four of 3 guineas, one of 2 guineas and a pair of buckſkin breeches, three of 2 guineas, and ten of 1 guinea reſpectively, for laying down the greateſt quantity of water meadow, not leſs than 5 acres, making the beſt reſervoir for the reception of dung water, raiſing the beſt crop of turnips, thoroughly cleaned from weeds and thinned by hoeing, and for cultivating the greateſt breadth of potatoes, not leſs than 4 acres, in rows not above 3 feet aſunder, the cleaning and earthing of the intervals, to be performed with the plough; alſo for the greateſt number of ſtocks of bees, greateſt quantity of graſs ſeed, the beſt cart ſtallion, the beſt Chapman's ſtallion, the beſt fleece of wool, erecting the beſt ſtone dry wall, the beſt ploughing, &c.

Married.] At Llangadwalladyr, in the Iſle of Angleſea, A. E. Fuller, eſq. of Aſhdown Houſe, Suſſex, to Miſs Meyrick, of Bodorgan, Angleſea.—J. N. Myers, eſq. of Cadoxton-place, Glamorganſhire, to Miſs M. Hill, of Plymouth Lodge.

Died.] Mr. Jones, of Dolydd, near Carnarvon.—Mrs. Wynne, wife of the Rev. T. Wynne, of Furnace, near Conway.—Mr. J. Lawrence, hoſier, of Builth.—Miſs Marment, of Pyle, Glamorganſhire.

At Milford, Pembrokeſhire, aged 71, Mrs. Abigail Starbuck, a Quaker.

SCOTLAND.

At Leith, on May 14, the foundation-ſtone of the new and extenſive Wet Docks was laid by Robert Dundas, of Melville, eſq. Deputy Grand Maſter of the Craft of Free and Accepted Maſons in Scotland, in abſence of the Grand Maſter, the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Dalkeith. The proceſſion conſiſted of the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, with the Magiſtrates of Leith, in their robes, preceded by the uſual inſignia of office. Next followed the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the brethren of the different Lodges in and near the city, the Maſter, Wardens, and brethren of the Trinity Houſe, Leith, &c. &c. attended with ſeveral excellent bands of muſic, and by a large guard of militia, &c. The proceſſion cloſed by a great number of the moſt reſpectable merchants and inhabitants of Edinburgh, the whole forming a very grand and pleaſing ſpectacle.

For many years paſt the trade of Leith has been greatly on the increaſe, and it muſt afford high ſatisfaction to every friend of the country to contemplate the honourable and ſucceſsful exertions of our merchants, who have embarked large capitals in extenſive commerce, thus adding opulence to the metropolis of Scotland, and placing her in a commercial point of view, far more reſpecta-

ble

ble and eminent than ever was the caſe before. By the improvement of the harbour, the ſhips from Hull, and the other northern ports of England, bounded by the Baltic, will find very great and excellent accommodation by rendezvouſing at Leith. Indeed the whole of the Baltic trade, whether of England or Scotland, will be materially benefited. The ſhipping engaged in the Weſt India trade will alſo be greatly accommodated, as they will be enabled to come into the harbour without unloading part of their cargo, as is now the caſe, which is attended with much trouble and expence. The plan of that able engineer, Mr. Rennie, has been adopted through the whole of this undertaking, which will eminently benefit the country at large, as it is intended to render the harbour convenient for the admiſſion of even large ſhips of his Majeſty's navy.

The foundation of the building for the Bank of Scotland was lately laid in Bank-ſtreet, Edingburgh, by a Committee of the Directors.

At the late annual ſhew of rams bred by W. Robertſon. eſq. of Ladykirk, in Berwickſhire, which was numerouſly attended by the gentlemen and principal breeders of the adjoining counties, Mr. Robertſon produced, to the entire ſatisfaction of the company, the beſt rams unqueſtionably that ever were witneſſed on the North ſide of the Tweed, and perhaps inferior to none on the other. The beſt part of them were quickly let for the ſeaſon, to gentlemen of acknowledged ſkill in the ſcience of breeding, at from 20 to 150 guineas each. The novel mode that Mr. Robertſon took this year to let his ſheep, viz. by public auction, evinced his deſire effectually to do away all manner of concealment or myſtery, which, however unjuſt, gave riſe to reports inimical to the cauſe that it was intended to promote.

The workmen have lately begun to build again on the eaſt front of the New College of Edinburgh. The foundation was laid in 1789.

Married.] At Strabane, Col. R. Anſtruther, of the Loyal Tay Fancibles, to Miſs Nairne, daughter of Lieutenant-col. Nairne, of the Breadalbane Fencibles.

Died.] At Fetternier, Miſs T. Leſlie, 3d daughter of J. Leſlie, eſq. of Balquhain.

Lately near Rothbury, where he had reſided many years, in his 83d year, Mr. Alexander Hume. He ſuffered the ſame fate as many other gentlemen who joined in and ſurvived the rebellion of 1745; he afterwards to the end of his life, ſupported himſelf by breaking dogs. He was remarkable for the ſtoutneſs of his perſon, the intrepidity and independency of his ſpirit, the ſtrength of his underſtanding, the acuteneſs of his remarks on men and things, and the general excentricity of his life and character. He died, as he wiſhed, alone, and as if he had fallen aſleep, in his chair.

[Bequeſts of the late Mr. Cuſhnie, of Aberdeen, (mentioned in vol. 11. p. 473):—To the Society of Ship-maſters and Seamen of Aberdeen, for behoof of their Poor, 500l.—To ſaid Society, for behoof of the poor White Fiſhers of Footdee, 200l.—To the Guildry of Aberdeen, for their Poor, 500l.—To the Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, 300l.—To ſaid Managers for behoof of the Lunatic Hoſpital, 500l.—To ſaid Managers for behoof of the two Diſpenſaries, 200l. each, 400l.—To the Managers of the Poor's Hoſpital 500l.—To ſaid Managers for behoof of the Fund for providing Coals for the Neceſſitous Poor, 400l.—To ſaid Managers for behoof of Sunday Schools, 40 l.—To the Trade's Hoſpital of Aberdeen, 200l.—To the Narrow Wynd Society of Aberdeen, 300l.—To the Shiprow Society in Aberdeen, 200l.—To the Porters' Society of Aberdeen, 100l.—To Mr. Thain's School, 200l.—To the Public Kitchen, 100l.—To the Poor of Old Aberdeen, 200l.—To the Maſter of Kirkwork, of Aberdeen, 200l.—And to his Executors, in truſt for the Managers of any Fund to be eſtabliſhed in Aberdeen, for the ſupport of decayed Women Servants, in Aberdeen, of unexceptionable character for fidelity and honeſty, who ſhall have reſided there fifteen years or upwards, and are not under ſixty years of age, unleſs ſooner incapacitated to earn their livelihood from bodily infirmities, 50l.]

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Oſtend, on the 25th of April, of a dropſy, in his 58th year, Mr. Wm. Brooke. He was a native of Worceſter, and in the early part of his life, a merchant in Crutched Friars. For the laſt ſixteen or eighteen years, he had reſided in America, from which country he went to France, on account of an American veſſel in which he had ſome ſhare, having been condemned in the French court of Admiralty.

At Harbour Grace, in the iſland of Newfoundland, Mrs. Garland and her daughter; the former at the extraordinary age of 118 years, and the latter 86. The elder lady was mother to C. Garland, eſq. the preſent collector of the cuſtoms at Harbour Grace. She had been deprived of ſight ſome years, but retained all her other faculties to the laſt.

At Mentz, on May 28, W. Pottgeiſſer, eſq. late of Leeds.

On the 23d of March, on board the Andromache frigate, of the wounds he received on the preceding night, in attempting to board and cut out ſome veſſels from a Port in Cuba, Mr. G. Wincheſter, midſhipman, ſecond ſon of Major Wincheſter, formerly of Exeter, but now barrack-maſter at Hounſlow.

ERRATA.—*Owing to an Overſight of the Printer*, "LXXX Pſalm," *for* "LXXXIX Pſalm," *as put at line* 6, *col.* 2, *p.* 220. *As the error deſtroys the meaning of this intereſting Paper, the Reader is requeſted to correct it with his pen.*

In the Table, p. 90, *for* "Northumberland with Durham," *read only* "Durham."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN the year 1665, Sir W. Petty ſtated the ſhipping of England at 500,000 tons, worth 6l. a ton, or, in all 3,000,000l. ſterling. About the year 1750, the merchant-ſhipping belonging to the ſingle port of London, amounted to 600,000 tons: and this, though above one-third, could be ſcarce ſo much as one-half of the total ſhipping belonging to theſe kingdoms. But in the MONTHLY SHIPPING LIST—a publication which throws much new light on the ſtate of the maritime commerce of the Britiſh empire—we have data upon which we can ſafely eſtimate the whole tonnage of the ſhips of all ſorts, in all conditions, and in all modes of employment, which now belong to Britiſh ſubjects, at not leſs than 4,000,000 of tons, worth at leaſt 4 ,000,000l, of our preſent money; and yielding to the owners, a return of 10 per cent, per annum, beſide affording ſubſiſtence and wages to the ſeamen by whom the veſſels are navigated. The ſame Liſt appears to indicate, that moſt of the ſhips now in the Britiſh trade are not old, crazy veſſels, but of the firſt claſs, and built within the laſt twenty or rather within the laſt ten or twelve years; a proof, if ſuch were neceſſary, that the commercial navigation of Britain, was never more flouriſhing than at preſent. A nation, not miſtreſs of the ſea, would neceſſarily loſe her commercial navigation in the midſt of ſuch a war. But, we engroſs more of the carrying trade of Europe at this than at any former time.

The ſubject of the EAST INDIA SHIPPING ſtill engages much diſcuſſion. It is of even greater importance than thoſe whoſe thoughts it chiefly occupies ſeem to be well aware. The plan of the Court of Directors, if it could be made permanently effective, is the moſt conſiſtent that could be propoſed with the intereſts of the company, and even of Great Britain at large. But it cannot be made permanently effective to the deſirable extent. Should it be perſiſted in, the carrying trade between Europe and India, will be, in time, entirely transferred to other nations.

The danger in which we not many months ſince found ourſelves, of being deprived of the uſual ſupplies of iron and other metals from the Baltic, has ſuggeſted to the land-holders in many parts of theſe kingdoms, the neceſſity of A MINERAL SURVEY of their reſpective eſtates; and if poſſible, by a common national undertaking, of the whole Britiſh iſles. It is believed, that ſuch a ſurvey will render us much more independent of foreign countries than we now are, for the materials of the moſt eſſential utility in the arts, on which our ſtrength and proſperity depend.—The greatneſs of that country ſtands on a very inſecure foundation which does not contain within itſelf the raw materials of its ſtaple and moſt neceſſary arts.

Nothing can be of greater importance to the political and commercial greatneſs of any nation, than to have a large foreign trade in BOOKS and STATIONARY goods. Unhappily, this branch of the trade of Great Britain is utterly ruined by the enormous duties upon paper, &c. The diffuſion of our language, literature, manners, and opinions, and of the partiality which theſe would every where excite in our favour as a nation, is hence entirely checked. New advantages towards univerſality are conferred by it on the languages of France and Germany. The Americans are reduced to print our books for themſelves. A branch of trade of infinite importance to this country is abſolutely lopped from the trunk of Britiſh commerce.

On the Continent, Britiſh merchants and Britiſh manufactures are ſtill ſuperior to almoſt all competition in the markets. But it is believed that the late ſales in Germany, &c. were at prices which would not repay the prime coſt with any reaſonable profit to the manufacturers. So high, indeed, are the wages for labour in England, and ſuch the diſſolute luxury of the poor when they are not ſtarving, that, if it were not for the frequency of thoſe inventions which abbreviate labour, and perfect its manipulations, among us; we ſhould have been, long ſince, utterly unable to ſtand our ground in any foreign market, in which the ſame ſort of goods as we bring are offered to ſale by other manufacturers. It is, therefore, of the utmoſt importance, that patent-rights ſhould be freely granted and carefully protected. Effects highly injurious to the manufacturing proſperity of this country, may perhaps enſue from the ſlighting manner in which patent-rights have been from *high authority* ſpoken of, in ſome late trials in the courts of law.

Iron-rail-ways are *found* an improvement in the higheſt degree advantageous in canals. They begin to be preferred continually more and more, wherever there are ſteep declivities to be ſurmounted in the line of a canal. By extenſion of canals, it appears that the number of *cart* and *waggon horſes* to be ſuſtained, begins, in proportion to the quantity of goods now transferred from place to place, to be ſenſibly diminiſhed.

The *Cottons* of the Weſt India Iſles have recently fallen in price, in the London market. There has been a riſe, however, in the prices of the cottons of Greece, Georgia, and the late Dutch Settlements in South America.

Sugars do not juſt now fall in price; though, we ſhould expect, that the abundance of the preſent harveſt, and the advantages with which its produce has been gathered in, might tend to lower the price of both melaſſes and coarſe ſugars, by affording grain to be put to ſome of the uſes in which thoſe matters were ſubſtituted for it.

Grain does not yet fall in price, in proportion to the expectations of the country. The price of wheat and barley roſe laſt week in the London markets.

Baltic goods have not had lately any very conſiderable fluctuation in price.

Spirituous liquors are riſing in price; though, about 7000 gallons of brandy were, laſt week, imported from Hamburgh, Guernſey, and France. Very large quantities of coffee, cotton, and wine, were alſo entered, laſt week.

The

The ceſſation of the *bounty* on *corn*, &c. on the firſt of October, muſt, no doubt, tend to keep up its market-price.

Conſiderable ſales by auction, chiefly of Weſt India and European goods have taken place in London, ſince the 20th of September.

1,366 cheſts of Indigo, at from 5s. 7d. to 10s. 11d. a lib. on credit for two months were ſold on the 24th of September, by the Eaſt India Company. The price of Eaſt India Indigo, of courſe, riſes in the market.

The præmia of inſurance are, in all times, a heavy burden upon trade. In war, they are peculiarly burthenſome—Yet, it is impoſſible now to contemplate the tables of the rates of inſurance, at the principal ports of Great Britain, without being aſtoniſhed, not that the inſurance is ſo high, but that it ſhould be ſo moderate.

The contention reſpecting the COUNTRY BANKS, and the competition between them and the BANK OF ENGLAND is ſtill eagerly continued. It is clear, that for the convenience of ſo great a trade as that of Great Britain, there ought to be as well country-banks as one great national one. But, nothing can be more evident, than that the legiſlature ought to eſtabliſh certain proportions between the Bank-notes, the coin, and the whole moving property of the kingdom; and that the proprietors of country-banks ought, as well as the Bank of England, to be obliged to give to the public and even to the ſtate, full ſecurity for their ſolvency. It would be a check againſt forgeries, and alſo againſt the undue iſſue of country-bank-notes, if they were all to be regiſtered and ſigned by ſome exiſting public officer in each county-town, with whom a ſecurity might be lodged for the amount iſſued.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE preſent ſeaſon has ſhewn all the commonly received prognoſtics of abundance, and a general crop of all the fruits of the earth—*throughout the ſummer alternate warm ſhowers and dry weather; a profuſion of nuts, acorns, hips, haws, ſloes, and beach-maſt*—the ſame ſigns are ſuppoſed to indicate the ſeverity of the approaching winter. By the laſt accounts from the Continent, the crops ſeem every where to be equally abundant, as if, by natural conſequence, the late univerſal ſcarcity was actually reverſed. The aſpect ſeems flattering in the higheſt degree to this country, where the firſt neceſſaries have too long been at a moſt exorbitant rate; but a crop of wheat upon the ground, or even in the early period of threſhing, has often diſappointed the moſt experienced practical men. We ſhall be able to ſpeak more poſitively of the yield of this year's wheat, both in point of quantity, and in the quality of the manufactured article, two or three months hence. The wheat has been generally well harveſted throughout South Britain; in the North, it has been, in ſome degree damaged by the rains, and by the defect of drying winds. There will be a conſiderable quantity of ſmutty wheat in the North, and in the counties on the ſouthern coaſt, in conſequence of a blight caught towards the end of July and the beginning of Auguſt, from miſts and ſhowers, accompanied with cold night winds. It clearly appears now, by accounts from all quarters, that the ſtock of old Engliſh wheat is fairly exhauſted, nor is the quantity of ſuperfine foreign, on hand, at all too abundant, compared with the demand for grinding with the new Engliſh; of ordinary foreign, unfit for the Engliſh bread-manufactory, the quantity (as is uſual in all importations) is immenſe. Under the preſent happy appearances of univerſal plenty, peace only is wanted to bring the neceſſaries of life to that eaſy and comfortable rate to the lower and middle claſſes, of which they ſtand in ſuch preſſing need: we are warranted, nevertheleſs, to expect a further conſiderable reduction of prices. Never was there in Britain ſo widely extended a growth of wheat and potatoes in any former year.

Throughout Cornwall, Devon, Somerſet, Wilts, Berks, and all the ſouth-weſt to the eaſtern coaſt, all crops are moſt abundant; in the weſt, the barley-crop particularly great. Same accounts from Wales, including hops and fruit.

From Hereford to Glouceſter, Oxford, and throughout all the middle counties, to the Fens and Lincolnſhire, we have the moſt flattering accounts of every ſpecies of produce. In Yorkſhire, all the crops of corn and fruit, great and well got in: farther to the north, the oats are, in many diſtricts, diſcoloured, although they are plump, and weigh well; and the barley is ſtained and coarſe. The average price of corn, &c. for England and Wales, from the returns received in the week ending Sept. 19, was, for wheat, 88s. 10d.; rye, 54s. 8d.; barley, 49s. 9d.; and oats, 30s.

Turnips look well in the beſt counties, but they are ſaid not to apple well in the north: conſidering the vaſt ſpread of potatoes this year (by ſome aſſerted to be even fifty times greater than any preceding) the crop of turnips cannot be expected ſo extenſive as uſual; the potatoes, however, will be found a noble ſubſtitute, by thoſe who have convenience to ſteam or bake them, ſhould the ſeaſon prove rigorous. Of rape and cole, and even of tares, as cattle-feed, we have heard but little, and wiſh to hear more. Hay is ſaid to be a particular good crop, and of fine quality in the north. Of artificial graſſes, no material account has reached us.—Hay, at St. James's Market, on the 19th of Sept. fetched from 3l. to 5l. 16s.; ſtraw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. 6d. At Whitechapel Market, it fetched from 4l. to 5l. 16s.; clover, from 6l. 6s. to 7l.; ſtraw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.

Of

Of Potatoes, the quality is ſaid to be generally good this year, and no where better than in Herefordſhire; in ſome parts, the northern particularly, they have been affected by the curl, a diſeaſe from obſtructed circulation, obviouſly occaſioned by the ſame miſty and blighting weather, which affected the wheat in July and Auguſt.

In Worceſterſhire, and in all the fruit counties, the trees abſolutely bend under the weight of the crop: it is to be hoped this great abundance will not encourage the too free uſe of ſour harſh cyder among the lower claſſes, ſo productive of the cholic in the cyder-counties. Wall-fruit ſeems to be the ſmalleſt of the fruit-crops.

Hops a general great crop; and, in the beſt diſtricts, the quality of the pockets very fine. In Kent, Surry, and Suſſex, the ſpeculators are fairly caught, with nearly the whole of laſt year's ſtock on hand. Old bags, three to four guineas per cwt.; Pockets four to five guineas, the ſame which, ſome months ago, fetched 22l. 10s.!

Live-ſtock, both fat and lean, at an immenſe price, and the latter not to be obtained in quantities equal to the feed on the ground, a plain proof that we have ſadly anticipated our ſtores, and neglected breeding; an improvident ſyſtem, which, if perſevered in, will have very ſerious conſequences. Breeding-ſows are at the enormous price of five to ſeven guineas each; three guineas to three guineas and a half for ſuch as formerly were ſold at eighteen ſhillings to twenty ſhillings each. Good horſes have been all the ſpring and ſummer exceſſively ſcarce and dear, and yet there ſeems rather a leſs than the uſual attention to increaſe the breed, notwithſtanding the proſpect of a general demand at the return of peace.

In Smithfield Market, on the 21ſt of Sept. beef fetched from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s 8d. to 6s. 4d.; pork, 6s. 4d. to 7s.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s 6d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef fetched from 4s. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 4s. 10d. to 5s 10d.; veal, 4s. to 6s.; pork, 6s. 4d. to 7s.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

There is a conſiderable quantity of wheat well got into the ground, in the forwardeſt counties; and in Eſſex and Suffolk, the drill-huſbandry ſeems getting by degrees into faſhion.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Auguſt, to the 24th of Sept. inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30. 12. Sept. 15 & 16, Wind S. E.
Loweſt 29. 2. Sept. 4. Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 4.4 tenths of an inch { Between the mornings of the 17th and 18th of Sept. the mercury fell from 29.88 to 29.44

Thermometer.

Higheſt 76°. Aug. 29 & 29 Wind variable.
Loweſt 50°. Sept. 24, Wind N. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 13°. { Between the mornings of the 31ſt of Auguſt and the 1ſt of September, the Thermometer fell from 66° to 53°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt report is equal to 1.77 inches of depth.

During the laſt month, the changes in the atmoſphere, with reſpect to its denſity, have been more conſiderable than uſual: it has frequently happened, that in the courſe of twelve hours the mercury in the barometer has varied from two to three-tenths. In conſequence of the great depreſſion noticed above, we experienced a very heavy ſtorm in the evening of the 18th inſtant, after which the barometer began immediately to riſe.

The variations in the heat of the atmoſphere, have not been very great; two days only, as we have remarked, has the thermometer ſtood at ſummer-heat; and, on two other days, September 22 and 24, the greateſt heat was 58°. From the 14th to the 18th inſtant, the weather was, for the ſeaſon, unuſually warm, during which, even in the night, the glaſs was ſcarcely lower than 60°.

Since our laſt report we have had 18 days without rain, and the wind has been eaſterly 16 days.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*